

Now is the time for new Straw Hats and Summer Under- wear

You need them these hot days, they afford the cool comfort that you can't do without

Here are a few Specials which should sell at sight

Men's Straw Hats, reg. price \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Your choice for 25c each

Men's Two Piece Underwear, per suit 60c

24 Pair Men's Low Shoes, size 6, 6 1-2 and 7, reg. price \$5.00. A snap, \$1.65 per pair

18 Pair Rubber Soled Canvas Shoes, slightly soiled, reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50, going at 75c per pair.

J. V. Berscht

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen

\$12,000 Needed From This Constituency For Patriotic Fund

The South Alberta Branch of the Patriotic Fund held their annual meeting in Paget Hall, Calgary, last week, every constituency being fairly well represented. The last year's executive were well pleased with what had been done and the Chairman, Mr. R. B. Bennet, M.P., and others congratulated some of the constituencies, among them being Didsbury, for raising more than the amount asked for last year. However, the needs of the Fund are so much heavier this year that every constituency will have to raise more money to meet the demand for the \$408,000 required.

Didsbury constituency is asked to raise \$12,000 during the next year and if proper organization is carried out in every part of the constituency there is no reason why this amount should not be raised.

The amount required for the fiscal year from September 1st, 1916, to August 31st, 1917, in taking care of the dependants in Alberta alone will necessitate an expenditure of one and a half million dollars, and the Central Executive at Ottawa have undertaken to provide a considerable portion of this amount provided the Province raises the remainder.

This sum will be raised by voluntary contributions as before. The question of raising the money by some form of taxation, either Provincial or Federal, was well threshed out, but one or two strong arguments which were brought up against this was the fact that as far as provincial taxation was concerned it would be too slow to raise the necessary funds as it is not likely the legislature will meet again until late next winter, and some of the funds are needed long before that. In the case of raising the money by Dominion taxation it would cost a great deal to collect the taxes as volunteer workers would not give their services free as they are doing now, and besides the Dominion government could not discriminate between the man who stayed at home and the man who left all to go and fight at his country's call, and if this was the case all would have to be paid the same, the millionaires dependants as well as the poor man's, whereas under the present system those who were in good circumstances did not receive any assistance.

A thorough and complete campaign of public meetings in each constituency will be arranged under the direction of a campaign committee headed by Mr. J. M. Carson of Calgary.

A motion was also carried that the fullest publicity should be given through the local press of the names of those who contribute to the Fund and also of those who being in a position financially refuse to do so.

A special live stock and grain campaign will at once be inaugurated to obtain from farmers promises for these goods and a special organization to handle this matter will be created.

The subjects of the sermons in the Evangelical Church next Sunday will be, "The progress of the Divine life in the soul," and "Desire for God," in the afternoon and evening services respectively.

A Word to Smokers

We have been requested to start a subscription list in our office for the purpose of raising funds to purchase tobacco for the Canadian soldiers at the front who are greatly in need.

This money is to be sent to the Calgary Herald Tobacco Fund, and the names of those donating will be published in both the Pioneer and the Calgary Herald and a post card addressed to you is enclosed in every 25c package you subscribe for, which enables the happy soldier who receives your gift to write and thank you personally when he can do so.

More than 25,000 packages have already been sent through this fund but the work is only beginning and more assistance is needed.

Just think how happy you would be if you were out in the woods far away from any opportunity of buying, and out of tobacco, and some one was to come along and drop a neat little package of tobacco into your hands.

Subscribe now, 25c puts a package into the hands of some needy soldier.

500 People Lose Lives by Fire

A terrible bush fire occurred in northern Ontario last week which burnt over 6,000 acres. The flames wiped out six towns and settlers homes in a strip of country stretching from Matheson 53 miles north and 129 miles west. Whole settlements were completely destroyed and so far the loss of life exceeds 500, although it will never be known exactly how many lives were lost.

Home Garden Fair

The prize list has just been issued for the Home Garden Fair which is to be held at Olds on September 16th.

In the spring, the Principal of the School distributed seeds, eggs, etc., to some twenty one schools in this district and the boys and girls of the various schools are growing the various vegetables at home and are rearing the chickens, with the idea of exhibiting same at the Fair which will be held as mentioned above.

First class prizes are offered for all divisions of the work and it is anticipated that there will be a very fine showing indeed.

Boys and girls will be allowed to enter as many of the classes as they see fit.

There will be special prizes for best school exhibit by a girl and for the best exhibit by a boy, and numerous other special prizes.

Prize Lists can be obtained by applying to the Principal of the Olds Agricultural School.

OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night

Universal Laemle Feature in four acts, produced by Rober Leonard, entitled

"Heritage"

by Ella Hall and R. Leonard

A DANCE will be given after the show on Tuesday night. next
POPULAR PRICES

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$1,788.70
Bal. Didsbury School Concert	13.75
W. M. Hodson, per J. L. Chandler.....	3.00
P. R. Reed.....	10.00
R. E. Denney.....	2.00
Rev. L. P. Amaker.....	2.00
	1,819.45

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$732.45
Rugby Women's Institute...	75.00
Third of proceeds from concert	25.00
	832.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$449.12
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BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Meeklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be in Didsbury on Friday, August 4th from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., and at Olds on Saturday, August 5th. No agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on truck.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—
Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

PHONE 15

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Notice to Farmers

Present prices for cream and milk as follows:

Sweet Cream, per lb.	butterfat	30c
No. 1 Sour, " "	" "	28c
Milk, per lb.	butterfat	40c

As the market for butter and cheese is becoming more steady, these prices are subject to advance.

R. LeBLANC,

Clover Hill Creamery

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago
Are still doing duty in the shape of
Eddy's Matches
Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.
When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

SATIN GLOSS Harness Dressing
DOMESTIC SPECIALTY
THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.
HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend our sessions.
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST
GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

GOLD WATCH FREE.
A Real Lever Simulation
A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away a gold watch to the first 100 people who order a box of our famous "The New French Remedy" N-1 N-2 N-3. The watch is a beautiful gold watch, with a gold chain, and is worth \$10.00. It is a real lever simulation, and is a beautiful gift for yourself or a friend. The watch is a gold watch, with a gold chain, and is worth \$10.00. It is a real lever simulation, and is a beautiful gift for yourself or a friend. The watch is a gold watch, with a gold chain, and is worth \$10.00. It is a real lever simulation, and is a beautiful gift for yourself or a friend.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY N-1 N-2 N-3
THERAPION
THERAPION
THERAPION

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Wood's Phosphorine
The Great English Remedy
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Fatigue of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wood's)

Manitoba Has Good Highways

Many Miles of Good Highways Form a Valuable Asset to the Province
A slogan for better highways in Manitoba has been for several years prevalent. In this appeal a first class proposition arises, yet if people will donate to the question a little thought, it will be ascertained the good roads movement is slowly and assuredly displaying its presence the province over. When the area of Manitoba is considered, its formative material and various features, the intricacies of road making in many districts will be better understood. Already this province is in possession of more mileage of good highways than the most sanguine expectation considered as possible for the few decades of its history. It is a unanimous verdict that adequate thoroughfares are the imperative necessity pointing toward the higher interests of mercantile life. And in particular is such compulsory in these years when towns and villages are in strenuous combat with the increasing competition of catalogue houses in Winnipeg and eastern Canada. Without good highways, trading conditions in the rural centres will inevitably travel the route to the mail order establishments. In addition to some of Manitoba's more important towns, good roadways are not a generality. As example, thoroughfares leading into Winnipeg; even in close proximity to the city, roads might be mentioned which bear a resemblance to prairie trails utilized by the settlers in years of long ago. And in similitude are certain highways converging into the City of Brandon. Money, goodly quantities of that commodity, forms the sinews of road building. Without doubt sums have been disbursed by municipal councils for highway purposes, and have not tended toward anticipated result. But no assembly or government in the wide world has attained a state of perfection in financial expenditure, and it is not within realms of common sense to expect such. Again, there must be taken into consideration the fact that in building highways within certain districts of Manitoba, local conditions are of such character a goodly sum of money expended does not display much work accomplished. Therefore, when the various features are taken into account, Manitoba cannot be adjudicated as suffering a deficiency of good highways. It is somewhat calamitous greater attention has not been devoted to a better class of thoroughfares is proximity to the centres of population. A stranger is liable to take an erroneous impression of provincial roads from such existent within some districts, highways which do not correctly represent Manitoba's transportation facilities in a correct light.—J. D. A. Evans in Western Municipal News.

Great Britain is credited with having built a warship, which for contrivances in death-dealing power is so terrible that the vessel has been named H. S. Outrageous. The story emanates from a correspondent of the New York Times.

Chronic Skin Disorders Now Overcome Quickly

There is no hope of getting rid of disfiguring skin blemishes until the blood is purged of every trace of unclean matter. Wonderful results follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which provide the blood with the elements it needs to become rich and red. Quickly indeed the blood is brought to normal strength, is filled with nutrition, is given power to drive out of the system the humors that cause rashes, pimples, puffy complexion and kindred ills. Don't delay. Get Hamilton's Pills today; they go to work at once and give prompt results. Mild, efficient, safe for men and women or children. Get a 25c. box to-day from any dealer.

The Inevitable

The Germans had taken New York; for three days the soldiers of the Kaiser guarded the streets; the city was at a standstill. The American army had dug in somewhere in Jersey, when the Crown Prince, with a party of his officers, visited Wall Street. Two hours later American brokers held a controlling interest in the German Occupation Corporation Preferred, and the country was safe.—Life, New York.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Among the many decorations, Admiral Beatty has one from the President Sultan, given to him in recognition of that potentate's admiration for his bravery during the Kitchener-Nile Expedition. "Fighting Beatty," as he is now named by the Fleet, received his promotion to the rank of vice-admiral over the heads of 395 officers, who were his superiors in point of length of service.

KITCHENER
(By Robert J. C. Stead.)

Weep, waves of England! Nobler clay Was ne'er to nobler grave consigned; The wild waves weep with us today Who mourn a nation's master-mind.

We hoped an honored age for him, And ashes laid with England's great; And rapturous music, and the dim Deep hush that veils our Tomb of State.

But this is better. Let him sleep Where sleep the men who made us free, For England's heart is in the deep, And England's glory is the sea.

One only vow above his bier, One only oath beside his bed; We swear our flag shall shield him here Until the sea gives up its dead!!

Leap, waves of England! Boastful be, And fling defiance in the blast, For earth is envious of the Sea Which shelters England's dead at last.

For Preserving, Use LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP
One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.
"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—at all dealers.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL 278

Wheat Prospects
It is too bad that just when it is most needed the winter wheat crop of the United States will show a loss of at least 150,000,000 bushels. On top of that, the exceptionally wet weather in Canada is bound to hurt the crop here. Misfortunes, it would seem, never come singly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Bookham—Did Sibley's uncle remember him when he made his will? Hobbs—Must have done! He didn't leave him anything.

The Czar of Russia has presented the British Foreign Sailors Society with \$25,000.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Germany Admits Thinning of Troops

According to the statement of the President of the Imperial Grain Board, as quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam, "to Germany's reserve of 400,000 tons of grain must be added 80,000 tons representing the decreased consumption of the Army."

Heretofore Germany has not been unmindful of the old military maxim that "an army marches on its stomach"—that fighting and feeding go hand in hand. There must be a great reduction in the number of those who have hitherto consumed the rations, and it is only by such an admission from this un-military source that some people in Germany have been made to realize for the first time how critical the war is becoming to Germany. Germany does not publish totals of her losses.

Nine provinces in China have declared their independence, representing a population of 161,000,000, which may mark the beginning of the disintegration of that republic.

WEAR FLEET FOOT
SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family

Fruit jars—all glassware—wholesome and sparkling when cleaned with Old Dutch

Whom to Trust
U. S. Paper Recognizes the Nation That Can be Trusted

"Perfidious Albion" has long been the exclamation on the tip of the tongue in continental Europe when Great Britain was mentioned. Perfidy in this war, however, has not been the characteristic of British methods. Great Britain has not invaded helpless neutral States which she has sworn to protect. Great Britain has not broken her pledges to maintain certain definite standards of humanity in naval warfare. Great Britain has not sent spies and bomb-plotters to destroy America and poison Americanism. "Perfidious" fits another nation better than Albion. It may be important for us to know in the next few months which European nation we can trust. Many Americans say that all alike are unworthy of our confidence. However, this deliberately ignores the facts. Three thousand miles of unfortified American border stand as a silent witness for the good faith of one European country. We have trusted her for over one hundred years. We are trusting her this very minute—trusting her to respect our rights and her own treaties, without a gun or a fort to back up our reliance upon the moral law. Canada is a great country at war. But whether victorious or defeated, we have no fear that she will transgress our rights. We know that for Great Britain at least our helplessness will under no conditions prove an excuse for invasion. Unlike Belgium, we have a neighbor that we know we can trust.—From Puck, New York.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1915.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Edmonton, with a population of 67,000 has sent 17,000 men to join the colors.

First Woman (angrily)—Your Johnny gave my Willie the measles.

Second Woman—No such thing! Your Willie came over where my Johnny was and took 'em.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

For Memory's Sake

Calmly the young woman rustled toward the glove counter and settled herself in a chair.
"Some four-button gloves, please!" she said to the obsequious server. "I want two pairs of white suede, and—" Then for the first time she lifted her eyes and saw his face. "Why," she went on, in a puzzled voice, "haven't I seen you somewhere?"

The young man leaned over the counter and dropped his voice to a breathless whisper as he replied: "Oh, Mabel, don't you remember last summer, when I saved your life while bathing, and we became engaged, and—"

"Yes, of course I do!" said the young woman, with a pleasant smile. "And—er—you can make it four pairs of gloves if you like.—London Answers.

A postcard from a prisoner of war in Germany, which has been received at Warwick, Eng., was addressed to "Mr. W. E. R. Starving, care of Mr. —," the father of the man. The German censor evidently thought the pathetic plea was the name of an Englishman, and passed it.

The United Church

Union Should Result in Much Waste of Effort and Funds Being Avoided

Now that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has voted in favor of Church Union by a majority of 4 to 1, the last obstacle to the consummation of that ideal would appear to have been removed. The other two bodies who are to come into the union are the Congregationalists and the Methodists. The Baptists which have a close communion, could not see their way to join hands with the others, and the Anglicans have held aloof for the principal reason, apparently, that they wish to retain the episcopacy.

The three bodies which will now unite consist, according to the latest census figures, of 23,442 Congregationalists, 916,886 Methodists, and 842,442 Presbyterians, making a total of 1,787,621, as compared with 681,494 Anglicans, 318,005 Baptists and 2,229,600 Roman Catholics. This will make a strong church, and one capable of undertaking, to the best possible advantage, the pressing religious work which is waiting to be done, particularly throughout the West. Much waste of effort and of funds will be avoided, and the United Church of Canada will undoubtedly inaugurate at the very outset an era of aggressive Christianity in the Dominion. It will become the Church militant.—Montreal Herald-Telegraph.

HEALTHY BABIES SLEEP WELL AT NIGHT

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well; if they are cross and cry a great deal give them Baby's Own Tablets and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas. Dittie, North Temascalcing, Que., writes:—"My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Do you ever worry old man?"
"Never."
"How do you work it?"
"In the daytime I'm too busy and at night I'm too sleepy."

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain-killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

His Own Handicap

Mabel—Do you know anything about Tom Higby?
Arthur—Why, Higby is my first cousin!
Mabel—I know that, but is he all right otherwise?—Boston Globe.

Agnes—Marmaduke would dance perfectly but for two things. Marion—Yes? What are they? Agnes—His feet!

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
223 THE P.

THE INSIDE TRUTH ABOUT SOME OF GERMANY'S PEACE MOVEMENTS

NECESSARY PEACE OF SOME KIND BE SECURED

All Other Plans Failing, Germany is Now Sending Out Tons of Literature to Neutral Countries in an Effort to Put the Allies in a Wrong Light

While the exuberant and, of course, unwarranted demonstration in Germany over the naval engagement in the Skagerrak may, for the moment, silence the cry which the world has listened to of late for peace according to German dictation, it is safe to hazard the statement that it is only a question of a few weeks, if not days, when that cry will be repeated with new emphasis.

The fact of the matter is that the forces behind Germany's persistent effort to promote discussion on the subject are far too potent to be overcome by the clamor of ultra-patriots in the German parliament.

The German press is not its own master. It is not only subject to a rigorous censorship; it is muzzled by the decree of the hour, a syndicate of diplomatic and commercial magnates. They are but echoes of the imperial chancellor, and he is the servant very largely of the bankers of Berlin, the Rothschilds of Vienna, Herr Ballin, and the Burgomeisters of Hamburg and Bremen.

These all represent interests that have made their will a higher law in the councils of state.

At their representation three months ago it was decided that a powerful and special organization should be created to co-operate with the diplomatic efforts of the imperial chancellor to bring about a peace favorable to the present standing of German arms.

They showed that unless peace could be secured before the autumn, the dual monarchy would collapse.

The bankers of Berlin declared that another big war loan would compel them to issue a perfectly fallacious paper currency.

Herr Ballin, perhaps the first civilian in the land and head of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, along with the gentlemen already named, told the kaiser with brutal frankness that but for the aid given by the federal government to Hamburg and Bremen, these cities would have been on the verge of starvation last January. Germany largely lived on her exports to Great Britain and the United States. Instead of \$100,000,000 per month they were now barely receiving \$1,000,000 per month.

Peace, by one way or another, must, he said, be secured. Verdun must be subdued if it should cost five hundred thousand men. And so on ad infinitum and ad nauseum.

Herr Ballin is credited with having informed the chancellor that it was useless to dream any longer of an eastern conquest. They must dispel that vision and face an ultimate disintegration of Turkey.

As the outcome of these and other conferences it was decided to concentrate upon a two-fold plan of campaign for peace. The methods may be summarized as follows: Diplomatically, Germany was to aim at detaching Italy from the allies. She was to offer terms to Belgium, including an indemnity and the destruction of forts in proximity to her border as an evidence of her good faith.

Her trump card, however, was to settle the submarine controversy with the United States, and then, assuming that the Crown Prince had put an end to the struggle on the Meuse to solicit President Wilson to submit tentative peace terms to Great Britain and France in particular, in the hope that they would be refused, and thereby enable Germany to regain her prestige among the nations she had unfortunately estranged by her aggressiveness.

Other moves were to be attempted, and included assent to the Dardanelles becoming an international waterway, provided the sovereignty of Turkey was maintained.

Then, what is not generally known, a new organization was formed under the direction of the notorious Wolff Press Bureau to agitate along these lines in the United States, Spain, Holland, South America and Scandinavia.

Tons of literature in these languages are already in print, including books with new "facts" as to the genesis of the war, magazine articles written as far as possible by well known writers, professedly not too friendly to German ideas, but well enough sprinkled with disturbing argument and statement to make the allies appear as if fighting for a mere brute conquest of the fatherland. The role of Bryan with a mixture of Maximilian Harden, was to be the model for these writers.

A special staff of 200 men and women were selected for "special" work. Two thousand local correspondents were named. The list of these has been seen.

The bankers' association is generally credited with having appropriated the funds necessary to meet the outlay required to make the campaign a success.

Several well known publishers are alleged to have been roped into the effort, and one in particular shown documents that will be annotated by "experts" and made to appear from time to time as "revelations" of the machinations of Great Britain. Above

all, Holland was to become the centre—if it has not already become so—of a new movement for sowing discord between Great Britain and the United States.

So far the Berlin organizers are satisfied with the success attained. Of course, these arrangements are quite well known to the allies, and it may be assumed that they are not idle. Hitherto, however, Germany has reckoned upon the adverseness of British diplomacy to utilize the press for counter-attacking her diplomacy. But the fact Sir Edward Grey has just given official cognizance to a press interview, and that Arthur Balfour used the same medium to set forth the British view on the blockade, may be accepted as signs that Great Britain will not be without a reply to this "peace" attack by her enemies.

Getting Through the Wire

The Entanglements of Wire Cutting is Described

An officer gives this vivid description of his experiences:

"We could not find a place to get through the wire, and had just to take 'pot luck' and go straight for it, though we knew we had to struggle and fight our way through an entanglement of from fifteen to thirty feet, made of wire interwoven in a most evil mesh. However, we struggled on as best we could, helping each other, and after what seemed an eternity broke through with many cuts and scratches, but lost nothing except a few pieces of coats and breeches.

"Our difficulties then increased. Having turned round so many times to get through the wire, we could not 'hit on' the direction of our own trenches for a few moments, and had to lie down for some little time watching the flare lights going up before we were satisfied by some outstanding object of the way we had to go, and then it was not many moments before we were at our own barbed wire.

"Here, again, we had difficulty finding a passage through, which was rendered all the more trying by the constant whizzing of the bullets from enemy machine guns about our ears.

"So we crawled along again in front of the wire, hoping to find an entrance, when all at once all three of us went headlong into a deep cutting filled with water.

"It was a deep sap that had been cut out and cleverly covered with branches and twigs, so that it was not discernible from the ground and was about nine feet down, but although we got a good ducking we managed to get under the entanglements and back into our own trenches."

Sniping a Recreation

A Canadian soldier tells of his experience as a sniper. "It is one way," he says, "among too few ways, of breaking the monotony of trench life. I have been a sniper. Sniping is another way to break the terrible monotony of trench life. I have spent a whole day in a trench, waiting for that way the operations of the men in the trenches.

"The soldier at the front does three times the amount of work at night that he does in the daytime. In ordinary trench life the day is quiet, with little firing except that of the machine guns; and few men are wounded or killed by day.

"Much of the fighting we did in the early morning before it was full daylight. Every morning and every evening we went through what we called the stand-to movement—a movement of preparedness—getting ready to attack. We would keep at the work two and even three hours, awaiting an attack."

Hungry in Germany

A committee has been formed in New York to appeal for subscriptions for the suffering women and children of Germany who are described in the prospectus printed in many of the leading newspapers as hungry and in want of clothing. This is a strange appeal in view of the claims that there is no scarcity of food in Germany and the fact that it is promoted by leading German-Americans and others favorable to the central powers is significant. But it will be difficult to reconcile this appeal with the attitude adopted by the Teutons when conditions have been reversed.—Ottawa Citizen.

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton. "Did she resent it?" "For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded woman. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."

"Ah! A package of old love letters tied round with a faded pink ribbon. I could shed tears at the sight of them." "Piffle! For true pathos nothing surpasses a bundle of cancelled cheques."

Bravery Rewarded

London Street Waif Honored by Russian Government

An orphan lad, brought up by one of the Poor Law Institutions of London, England, has distinguished himself in the service of his country.

Alfred Doe, the surname shows that his parentage was doubtful, is only sixteen years of age, and when fourteen he was handed over to the navy for scouting purposes along the East coast, he was considered scarcely up to the standard of health required. But his solicitations to "do something" were so manifestly sincere that the objection was waived, and his chance came.

He was sent to Lowestoft and placed on board a trawler. The trawler had the misfortune to strike a mine and was blown up. Young Doe showed special presence of mind, helped a sailor who was in danger of drowning, and cheered older men to hold on till relief came to the trawler. He was patted on the back for his gallantry and showed some consideration on reaching land.

Since then he has been on minesweeping. His gallantry and initiative were so conspicuous in the White Sea that the Russian Government awarded him a silver medal, which decoration carries with it the Order of St. Ann.

On reaching Hull the naval officer at the base asked Doe what he would like as a reward for his service, and he replied, "A week round about Cumberland Green, sir," which is one of the historic landmarks in South London, near where the lad was born. The story runs that Doe was brought before the old Poor Law Guardians and "speechified" over. Doe, however, once more showed his devotion to the great cause by inducing a bunch of lads to volunteer for what he calls the "best kind of scavenger work out of London," minesweeping on the North Sea.

The Jutland Naval Fight

Beatty Was Hunting Auxiliary Cruisers When he Found the German Fleet

A remarkable version of the Jutland naval battle was told recently by the officers of the Cunarder Andania, which recently arrived in New York, from London.

According to their story the battle was purely accidental. It occurred while the battle cruiser squadron of Admiral Sir David Beatty was hunting for six auxiliary cruisers which the British Admiralty Intelligence Department had learned were making a dash for the Atlantic by way of Iceland.

During this search Beatty's squadron encountered the German battle cruiser squadron, and engaged it. The battle then took place on the course that had previously been reported, the search for the auxiliary cruisers being abandoned.

The Andania's officers declared that after Beatty had wirelessed for Admiral Jellicoe he sent word to the Admiralty that he was heavily engaged and had abandoned search for the auxiliary squadron.

The Admiralty then sent out an armored cruiser squadron of the second line of defence, which discovered the auxiliaries, and after a sharp fight succeeded in sinking them.

Crush Germans

France Issues 4th Volume on German Atrocities of War

The French government has issued the fourth volume of the report of the commission for investigation acts committed by the enemy contrary to the law of nations. The report is very voluminous, consisting of 250 pages with pictures of spreading bullets, saw edge bayonets, and wounds made by such weapons. Extended affidavits are given under four heads:

First, the placing of prisoners as a shield before the troops; second, the use of arms prohibited by international convention; third, "massacre of prisoners and wounded;" fourth, firing on ambulance and sanitary corps.

The affidavits recite details in a great number of cases in which atrocities are said to have been committed.

A Profound Mistake

It is a profound mistake to suppose that the progress of modern industrial Germany was imposed on her from above by a competent bureaucracy. The bureaucracy did much for her, but it was able to organize because it had to deal with a public intelligent enough and schooled enough to demand organization. The new economic development did not come from a raw nation. It came from a people which in dreams and in poverty had cultivated a great deal of disinterested learning, and made an educated middle class long before it aspired to a share in world trade. We shall diagnose our own case amiss, unless we aim, not merely at the improvement of our technical training, but also at the raising of our whole standard of education.—From the Nation, London.

Warning to Soldiers

Soldiers whose physical disability results from their own misconduct are not to be eligible for pension. This edict has gone forth from Maj. Gen. Hughes, and is to be carried out to the letter.

STATUS OF HOMESTEADERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE IS MADE CLEAR

AMPLE PROTECTION IS AFFORDED TO ABSENTEES

A Canadian Volunteer Holding a Homestead May Count His Active Service as a Performance of Residence—Should He be Disabled May Receive Patent Forthwith

There have been innumerable inquiries at Ottawa as to the status of homesteaders who have enlisted for active service. As there have been many rulings by the department and men from all parts of the Dominion are interested in these various rulings a summary is of interest.

The Dominion Lands Act as it stands makes certain provision for military service. Section 22 of the act provides that a Canadian volunteer holding a homestead may count his active military service as performance of residence. Section 23 of the act provides that any such volunteer who is disabled by wounds or illness, while on active service, may receive patent forthwith.

To supplement these provisions orders-in-council were passed in May and September of 1915 providing that when an entrant had been killed on active service patent might be issued in his name without calling upon the heirs to perform any further settlement duties and without requiring a formal application for patent or the filing of letters of administration. The patent when issued will be forwarded to the registrar for the district in which the land is situated and it would then rest with the heirs to obtain the necessary authority from the courts to deal with the land.

Shortly after the outbreak of war there arose the question of extending the same privileges to British and foreign reservists. In May, 1915, an order was passed authorizing this action. The wording of this order being somewhat ambiguous and a question of its interpretation having been raised an amending order was passed in September of the same year. This authorized not only that all privileges conferred to Canadian soldiers should be extended to all reservists fighting on the side of Great Britain and the Allies of Great Britain, but that patent might be issued to disabled soldiers without calling for the performance of any further duties and without requiring an application for patent, and also providing for the issue of patent in the name of a deceased alien entrant without requiring any further duties or the making of a formal application for patent or the filing of letters of administration. These orders were extended so as to grant the same concessions to the naval service as to the military service.

The question has arisen of a man taking out a homestead entry the day he enlisted or after he had enlisted. In the case of a certain British reservist who secured a homestead entry on the same day he was called to the colors he has been given the same privileges as men who had homesteads when they enlisted. However, Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of the interior, has ruled that persons who secured entry after enlistment or after the date of their recall to the colors will only be granted protection during the term of their military service and will not further participate in the benefits of the order-in-council. Under a ruling of May 13, 1916, where the entry is made after enlistment and the homesteader is killed in action the legal representatives will be expected to complete the duties, other than residence, in the same way as in ordinary cases of homestead entry.

The question of protection for men enlisting in the Royal North West Mounted Police arose. Early in the war instructions were given that the entries of persons enlisting in the police for one year might be protected during that period. It was later decided to continue this protection for the duration of the war as the police were in many ways on active service. Members of the police force do not get the benefit of clause 22 of the act providing that time spent in a Canadian force may be counted as residence. They will later have to do homestead duties. In September, 1914, instructions were given that a nurse who held an entry and she had volunteered for service with the Canadian contingent was to be granted protection during her absence on hospital service.

On April 9, 1915, a ruling was given that a settler who had made entry after enlistment could only be protected for one year from the date of such entry, and that he was not entitled to the benefit of Section 22. This has since been amended by allowing protection to such parties.

Another question which arose was the status of munition workers. In June, 1915, it was decided to protect the entries of all homestead entrants who engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war for the British government or the Allies, provided satisfactory proof of employment for such work was furnished. It was also decided that an applicant for inspection who has enlisted is maintained in his standing as applicant for inspection, until he returns, so that in the event of the entry being cancelled, the land will be available for him.

On July 7, 1915, instructions were given that Italian reservists were entitled to the same protection as Canadian volunteers. In August of the

same year, instructions were given for the present to extend the same privileges to Hollanders and Swiss called home on active service. If by any chance they should throw in their lot with the Central powers, the privileges would, of course, be cancelled.

Guards enlisting for service in detention camps in Canada are not regarded as entitled to the benefits of the various orders unless they have enlisted unconditionally for active service anywhere after securing their respective entries. Protection may be granted where the persons serving as guard had entered for land or had established a right in respect thereto under the Dominion Land Act prior to his enlistment. Bridge guards are treated in the same way.

Until recently protection could not be granted to an unprotected proxy entry, and such entry had to be cancelled at the end of six months from the date thereof as called for by the regulations. In the case of an unprotected proxy entry made before enlistment being cancelled for statutory reasons, the land was to be reserved from settlement during the continuance of the war. In the case of the unprotected proxy entries made after enlistment, no concessions were shown and at the end of the six months from the date of entry the same was cancelled and the land made available for settlement.

Recent orders have amended these regulations. Instructions have been issued that all existing proxy entries made by volunteers are to be protected from cancellation provided the fact of active military service is made known to the agent in time to prevent cancellation under the ordinary proxy regulations.

Holding the Craters

Shells Were Exploding on Every Square Yard

A Canadian officer in one of the Western Battalions, details some of his experiences in connection with one of his heaviest bombardments at St. Eloi.

"As an example of human endurance, how is this? After the heat of this crater business was over—that is to say, after four days' bombardment and we were relieved, altogether nine days after this—one of our fellows was picked up outside the lip of one of the craters. He was wounded in the thigh, and was delirious; today I suppose he is in England and doing well. It would be hard to believe, but I know it was so.

"Just now, as I am writing, it is a lovely day; no sound of guns no Red Cross motors and the band is playing, and the first line trenches, for the time being, are a thing of the past. crater we were on top of a little hill, crater we were on top of a little hill, and could look down on the bombardment, which was again very fierce. It was a wonderful sight, but one hardly likes to call it such when you think of what the poor devils are going through for a space of about 30 acres.

Shells seem to be exploding on every square yard, and for four hours I do not think the air was clear of earth which was blown up 100 feet or more with each explosion. The fellows that relieved us had seen a similar sight when we were holding the craters and they thought that a rat could not have lived through it. We had the same impression."

India's Jewels

Though India exports \$5,500,000 worth of jewels annually, she is still supreme in the world as the jewel storehouse for all nations. Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, tourmaline, garnet, and many kinds of rare chalcidol are mined throughout her many provinces. Rubies are principally mined in Upper Burma.

One ruby of seventy-five carats, taken out a few years ago, was valued at \$100,000. Sapphires are mined in Kashmir, but the mines, after having been worked for over 100 years, are now said to be giving out through the yellow, white, blue, and green varieties are extensively found in the ruby-bearing gravels in Burma. Garnet is a valuable trade in Kishanghar while large quantities of turquoise come from Sikkim and Tibet, those from the latter country being harder and of darker and more liquid lustre, and having greater value.

Taxes in United Kingdom

The coffee, cocoa and tea duties levied under the British war taxation scheme have been readjusted so as to secure uniformity of burden among the users of the beverages made from the articles. Coffee and cocoa are to pay 4 1/2 pence a pound and tea a shilling a pound. These are heavy rates of taxation, whether equitable or not. The tectotaler is paying his part of the war cost as well as the fellow who drinks beer.—Montreal Gazette

Trappers in the Distant Northland

A Life of Seclusion Which Represents Freedom From and Absence of Care

Let us visit the cosy looking shanty amidst the trees on yonder lake shore. The smoke from its chimney slowly ascends skywards for the atmosphere is far below zero. Around the stove are sitting a couple of trappers spinning wonderful yarns of trap lore. These men are of the northland and belong to the trapping fraternity. "Many men, many minds," so it is with this brotherhood; one characterizes his methods as the last survival of the fittest, another speaks exultingly of his own propaganda. Yet, disagree as they may regarding plan and formula, the fur seekers are brethren, united in one single purpose, namely to secure the greatest number of pelts they can. For decades the trapping fraternity have tenanted the timbered reaches of our Canadian hinterland. Now in many a place the twentieth century witnesses the smoke of factory chimneys where once the trapper was free to roam and the fur seeker must now perforce trek farther north.

Months of seclusion away from the haunts of men have been the portion of those who follow the trap line. Perchance a trapper from the opposite shore of the lake might occasionally visit the shanty, bringing belated intelligence of the outer world received perhaps from some passing caller, a member also of the illustrious Order of Pelts. Quite possibly as the visitor is relating his stories, the footsteps of an Indian are heard crunching the snow on the doorstep. The trappers glance up at the newcomer, and as the last rays of daylight are twinkling through the window the Neche is harking back to the long, long ago when with a party of Cree he stalked the buffalo over Great Bear Hills, or set snares for the silver foxes on the shores of Moose Lake. To the uninitiated the life of the trapper appears as a life of extreme loneliness. And indeed to those accustomed to the whirl of social or city business life the trapper's existence is indeed a lonely and secluded one, but the brotherhood of trap and pelt having once inhaled the ozone of the northland, eagerly anticipate the time when they can resume their avocation. Crowded thoroughfares and city streets are unknown to habits of the trap line. Instead these sons of nature prefer the music of the tree choristers and a view of creation untrammelled by the progress of the world of men. The trapper's vocation represents freedom from and absence of care. While his fellow mortals are struggling madly for a bare existence, the trapper remains content in his outpost. The fact that a thousand applicants are clamoring for work in city or town does not affect him at all, for he does not know that such is the case.

And as we trudge along in the forest depths, the lonely grave of a trapper is occasionally seen. A good fellow passed away, perchance entered into the Great Unknown—in solitude. As the writer pens these words, there has flashed into his mind the sight of one such "last home" on a windswept island of Lake Winnipeg. Just a rough wooden cross at the head of a little mound, the word "Jim" and three figures, the last of these presumably an eight. Ah, some mother's boy, we know not who he is, or whence he came. He is resting serenely, his dirge continuing in roar of winter storm, and in summer sunshine repeated by screeching gulls as they fly to and from the lake waters.—J. D. A. Evans in Rod and Gun.

The Kaiser—the Voice of God

Major-General Sir A. E. Turner relating some stories about the Kaiser—for the accuracy of which he vouches—tells us how the Kaiser was regarded by some of those around him as may be gathered from the scene which followed a celebrated speech.

When he had finished his bombastic and silly oration, we are told that "an old white-headed general, von K—, even knelt before his Majesty to kiss the hand that was gracefully extended to him," and with deep emotion he cried: "It is truly the voice of God that has spoken out of your Majesty as His worthy instrument to destroy this nightmare of British supremacy at sea, from which Germany has suffered all these years—and God's will be done!"

Dog Pie For Germans

Germany possessed before the war 29,000,000 head of oxen. This was reduced to 15,000,000 in 1915, and now the total is only about 8,000,000. Many towns have had to resort to eating dogs and horses, especially since the discovery was made that neither Bulgaria or Turkey have any further food to spare. A favorite dish in some restaurants is horse steak with bean gravy. Dog pie is principally served to farm servants engaged in mending military roads. The shooting of young rooks has been forbidden, probably because of the scarcity of insectivorous birds, and the fears of the farmers of damages from grubs.

Capital of Portugal

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, has a population of about half a million. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world, and large enough to hold all the navies of Europe. The greatest earthquake on record occurred at Lisbon when, in 1755, in less than ten minutes, the greater part of the city was made a heap of ruins, and from 30,000 to 40,000 persons killed.

For Cream Buying Stations

New Regulations in Saskatchewan in Order to Improve Quality of Cream

Regulations governing Cream Buying Stations, effective after June 15, 1916, have been issued by the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and require that all such stations be licensed and subject to inspection.

To protect the reputation of the creamery butter of Saskatchewan in both home and export markets, it has been considered advisable to provide that certain conditions be complied with in order to protect the quality of a product so easily injured as butter. Owners of cream buying stations throughout the province have already been advised of the conditions necessary and application forms sent them to apply for license. The buying of cream through the medium of buying stations was rapidly becoming a serious danger not only in Saskatchewan but in the other prairie provinces as well. Buying stations for the purchase of cream were being established in towns and villages all over the West, many of these by merchants who had no experience or knowledge in the testing or care of cream, and who had no suitable place or equipment for handling it.

Generally speaking, little or no attention has been given by the cream buying stations to the grading of cream, and farmers have been paid as much for over ripe cream of bad flavor as for sweet cream of good flavor. Furthermore, the identity of the cream is lost at the buying stations through the mixing of the cream for shipment to the creamery, and the creamery receiving it is unable to determine which farmers are sending good cream or which bad, consequently no improvement in the care or quality of the cream could be hoped for under these conditions. In addition to this inferior cream was often held for several hours uncooled in a back shop, along with kerosene oil, decayed vegetables and other products giving off undesirable odors, or in butcher shops where the odor from decayed meats could not do otherwise than injure the quality of the cream.

Cream handled under these conditions must seriously injure the quality of the butter manufactured, and the general inferior quality of dairy butter is transmitted through the buying stations to the creamery butter, and would eventually deprive the better dairymen of the export market, where through years of hard work a good reputation has been gained. Cream buying stations also mean less money for the farmer who produces the cream, because of the added cost of the middleman who operates the station.

Express charges are paid by practically all of the creameries so there is nothing to prevent any farmer from shipping his cream direct to a creamery. The express companies give a rate on a five gallon can of cream, and any farmer with two or three cows should be able to ship a full can of this size every four or five days, so the argument that the small farmer is deprived of a market for his cream does not hold good. In any case cans partially filled can be forwarded and are accepted by the creameries.

The regulations recently issued by the Dairy Commissioner with respect to buying stations do not impose any hardship nor ask for any unnecessary equipment or accommodation, but simply provides for conditions under which cream can be handled properly and the farmer who produces it obtains fair returns for his labor.

Regulations similar to those enacted by the Saskatchewan Government have recently been passed by the Manitoba Government. Cream buying stations have become even more numerous in that province than in Saskatchewan, and already the quality of Manitoba butter has been injured by cream shipped from buying stations. It was desirable that similar conditions should not prevail in Saskatchewan, and to prevent the possibility of this, regulations governing cream buying stations were passed.

Taxicabs of the Air

By so much of practical preparation as lies in the formation of an operating company, the signing of a contract with a manufacturer and the search for a riverside hangar site, the dream of an aeroplane passenger service to, from and about New York has advanced toward fulfillment. We are invited to contemplate tentatively the idea of taxicabs which shall come flying instead of wheeling at our call.

Presumably it will be a long time before this transit scheme shall reach the state of complete working foreseen by the men with the vision. In no immediate tomorrow will the man of affairs run his own flyer from Suburbia to his office or the man of pleasure take his evening's party to an altitudinous roof-garden without troubling about the lower floors and the elevator. As to that part of the new company's plans which involves service between New York and such cities of easy reach as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington—why not?—New York World.

The Kurds, whose transfer of allegiance from Turkey to Russia in consequence of the fall of Erzerum is now alarming the official world at Constantinople, trace back not only to the Carduchi of classical days, but far beyond that to the Turanian Kurdu, who were a powerful nation in Assyrian times. When Ninemeah fell they became merged in the Medes and up to today have been subject partly to Persia and partly to Turkey.

Bureau of Social Research

Organized by the Governments of the Three Prairie Provinces

A Bureau of social research has recently been organized under the joint control of the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to make a more careful investigation of general social welfare questions than has hitherto been possible by any existing government department or public institution.

The purpose is in general to make a practical study of community problems with a view (a) to promoting a more general interest in social welfare, (b) providing expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its forces for more efficient citizenship, (c) securing data which will form the basis for sound and progressive legislation.

The functions of the bureau are twofold—1st, to secure information; this will be done through co-operation with public and private agencies and by special investigation, 2nd, to disseminate such information by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

Two kinds of investigation will be carried on during the first year—(1) The care of immigrants, with special reference to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in the rural districts of all three provinces; (2) A preliminary enquiry with regard to the feeble-minded, for whom as yet there is no proper institutional care.

The three prairie provinces have much in common and have already been co-operating in the provision of institutions for the care of the various classes of dependents and delinquents, including the blind, deaf and dumb children.

Controlling the work of the bureau there will be, in each province, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is completed two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy.

The Dominion Commission of Conservation has for many years been doing good work in the collection and dissemination of information relative to the natural resources of Canada, such as forests, water powers, soils, etc., their development and proper conservation. The work of the bureau of Social Research will be in the probably more important direction of treating with the "human resources" and in this work it is felt that the bureau will receive the unstinted support of the public. To this end questions have been sent to school teachers, ministers, and secretaries of farmers and women's organizations throughout the province enquiring as to social conditions in various districts, and the general information which will be secured in this way will be supplemented by particulars obtained as the result of special studies in particular districts.

Agriculture and the War

One effect of the war has been to bring home to peoples' minds the real importance of agriculture as an industry.

The farmer is benefited by the situation, in that the prices of agricultural products has been greatly increased, but he is at a great disadvantage owing to the scarcity of labor in many places and the consequent rise in wages and in the cost of farmer's materials.

These effects have been more marked in the second year of the war than in the first. In all probability the various tendencies mentioned will continue to be more pronounced as long as the war lasts.

There has been in recent years in Canada, a steady increase in the acreage yield per acre of most crops, but a considerable improvement is yet possible. As a rule intensive farming is more profitable than extensive. Less labor is required, less capital is employed and the returns are surer. A decrease in the number of acres cultivated need not always mean less production. Now, if ever, is the time to economize in labor on the farm when men are needed so badly abroad.

Many Indians Have Enlisted

Up to the present time over eight hundred Indians have enlisted in the Canadian Overseas forces, while the Indians of Canada have contributed no less than \$24,634 to the patriotic fund. An effort was made to form a complete Indian battalion, and this would have been successful, but for the fact that recruiting officers had been busy amongst the tribes on behalf of several regiments. It is said that after the war is over the Indians who have served at the front will demand the white man's privilege of voting and it will probably be handed to them.

Sir Edward Grey's Pets

Sir Edward Grey is always looked upon as somewhat hard and unbending. There are a number of wild squirrels in a certain wood which quickly find out when he is at home in Northumberland and make their way to his house. They scale the walls and invade the library; then, jumping upon his writing table, are rewarded with nuts, which they take from his hand.

No German officer or soldier is allowed to aid Turkey until he has enlisted in the Turkish army and donned the uniform of the Sultan's hosts. Enver Pasha says he will listen to advice from the Germans, but professes to take no commands from them.

Instruction in Agriculture

Serious Agricultural Education Not Yet Available in Public Schools

At the present time most of the Canadian provinces provide instruction in elementary agriculture for pupils who attend the public schools. The teachers, for the most part girls—are given a month's training in some institution, and are then graduated as instructors of the subject. The course usually covers Botany, Entomology, Gardening, Animal Husbandry, Field Husbandry and Nature Study. A nicely engraved certificate is given at the end of the course and the teacher goes home filled with the happy dignity of having broadened her sphere of work.

These teachers cannot teach agriculture, cannot even make a bluff at it. The farmer knows this. What would happen if he went to ask the local school teacher who instructs his children in "Agriculture" for information regarding crop rotation on a certain piece of land on his farm? She would probably turn to her note book and read him something taken down from a professor's lecture. He would grin if he were good natured, if not he would say something.

Can you think of another subject on the curriculum of any institution in which you would care to have your child instructed by a teacher of similar training? I think not.

In Canada we have not made agriculture a High School subject. We attempt to teach the very elements of the science, that is all. Should the boy want further instruction he must go to college. All farmers' sons cannot do this. The consequence is that serious agricultural education has not yet touched the masses of the farming communities, except through agricultural journalism and societies formed among the farmers themselves.

In the United States more is being done. In the Duluth, Minn. high school, practical work of a decidedly "secondary" nature has been undertaken. In 1914 the School Board voted \$150.00 for the purchase of a creamery outfit such as could be recommended for a farmer with ten cows. The equipment, all hand power models, consists of cream separator, combined churn and butter-worker, butter printer, ice box, Babcock tester, acidity test outfit, salt test outfit, moisture test scale, butter print scale, cream scale, cream cans, and minor utensils.

The agricultural department, then in its second year only, was already one of the most active divisions of Central High School; and the new equipment was received with such interest and enthusiasm that in the 1914-1915 school year the embryo farmers made a total of 2,891 pounds of the best creamery butter in 170 churnings.

The Student Creamery Company of the high school is an organization among the boys of the agricultural department, similar on a small scale to the most approved type of farmers' co-operative creameries, for the purpose of obtaining both the manufacturing and the business experience of creamery practice. The student members produce the cream and milk by purchase, and sell to their creamery, profits from which they share in proportion to their respective patronage.

Agriculture advanced enough to be of practical benefit, cannot be taught apart from the farm. Why should there not be a school farm? Farming could then be studied as a science, as an art and as a business. The cost would not be great for farming is a profitable employment and the school farm must not only run itself but must also pay dividends on money invested.

Of course there would be many details to arrange, much prejudice to overcome, in fact much hard work for the agricultural educationalist who would undertake the work.

Elementary education should be supplemented by secondary education. The high school graduate of the future, if he is to spend his life on the farm, should be able to turn to account knowledge obtained at school. This cannot be done as our courses of study now exist. Theory should give place to practice.—Montreal Family Herald.

Outlook For Heavy Horses

The more judgment exercised in breeding the better it will be for the country. For the last year or two there has been a slump in prices and it is feared, less breeding than formerly in consequence. As a result, when the increased demand, which transactions, especially in the west, would indicate has already commenced, arrive at its fullness there will be both high prices and a marked deficiency of the right sort. By this, coupled with the fact that the wastage of horses in the war has been enormous, it would seem worth while to improve and accelerate horse breeding along with general agricultural production.—Ottawa Bulletin.

The Post Office Department has received information that gifts sent from Canada to Canadian soldiers serving in British regiments stationed in Great Britain, and to naval reservists and others from Canada serving in the navy, are exempt from customs duty, provided they are addressed to the Canadian War Contingent Association at the Army Post Office, London, Eng. Arrangements have been made under which this Association will act as a central organization for the distribution of such parcels from Canada. The concession is of course restricted to such parcels as are sent through the War Contingent Association.

Hudson Bay Railway

Will Shorten Haul to Tide Water and Open New Lands for Settlement

The Hudson Bay Railroad, which has its northern terminus at Port Nelson, will shorten the land haul of grain from the wheat fields of the west to the Atlantic ocean by over a thousand miles. And the total distance between the prairie farms and European ports will not be increased.

This of course, is the chief object in building the road. But it will also serve another purpose, that of opening up a new territory for permanent settlement. Pessimists tell us that this country is not suitable to permanent occupation; that it is cold and barren, with nothing to entice the pioneer to live within its borders. We were told much the same regarding other parts of the Dominion which are now looked upon as veritable gardens of fertility. The Peace River district may be mentioned as an example.

We are told that the country opened up by the new railroad has frost every month in the year with the possible exception of July. This may be a serious handicap to successful farming operations yet we must remember that in the three prairie provinces last year, there was not one month in which frost did not occur. Yet in this climate 600,000,000 bushels of wheat were grown during the season. Also the Yukon district is said to produce vegetables as fine as any to be seen in other parts of the Dominion, and it lies well up to the Arctic circle.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that a large local trade will be established along the Hudson Bay road. The forests contain valuable timbers, which in addition to furnishing material for export, will prove a boon to the pulp and allied industries of Canada. Again, it is a country of great mineral wealth, which, when once opened up, will lead to further and further development in mining operations. The fish, too, with which the rivers and lakes teem, will be another source of wealth.

When we read the reports furnished by the topographical survey for 1916, and also the reports of those who either for pleasure or for business, have visited this now little known territory, we fail to see how anyone should or could be doubtful regarding the advisability of opening up the country.

Calculating Cows

Statistics Prove That Cow Testing Pays for the Trouble Many Times Over

In virtually any dairy district, probably among the herds supplying one factory, it is possible to find contrasts running something like this: one herd of 14 cows gives on the average 7,732 lb. milk and 248 lb. fat, while a neighbor's herd of 14 cows averages only 4,937 lb. milk and 155 lb. fat. Indeed, in looking over the records in eleven districts, the average difference between the high herd averages and the low ones amounted to 4,639 lb. milk and 140 lb. fat per cow. This is certainly an extraordinary difference, and indicates that it will pay to calculate what cows can do.

Take it another way: in 1914, sixty patrons of two creameries began this cow calculation, cow testing. It was found in 1915 that their herds had made a gain over their 1913 record of 71 pounds of fat per cow, a gain of eight per cent. But on the other hand the 1913 patrons of the same two creameries who did not go in for cow calculations fell off 87 pounds of fat per cow, seventeen per cent.

If the men not cow testing had made gains with their cows in the two years as those made who were testing, it would have meant an increase in the output of 58,362 pounds of butter!

It pays to test. Record forms are furnished free of charge on application to the Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Origin of Wood Pulp Paper

A writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle" says that an old hornet's nest caused Dr. Hill, of Augusta, Maine, to make the discovery. A friend and neighbor had told him there was not enough cotton and rags in the world to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. That was about forty years ago, and Dr. Hill took a hornet's nest to the superintendent of a nearby paper factory and asked him, "Why can't you make paper like that?" They sat down together, took the nest apart, analyzed it carefully, and decided that if a hornet could make paper out of wood, man ought to be able to do as much. The doctor discovered that the hornet first chewed the wood into a fine pulp. They decided to make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth did. Such was the beginning of the wood pulp industry.

Furniture Storage Famine

Problems in Great Britain are as thick as Scotch thistles on a bleak farm, owing to the war. One of the minor problems is the storage of furniture. Since conscription was passed and married men have begun to prepare for service, thousands have had their furniture stored. Now there are no depositories for storage, and as everybody is busy with work that is more important many people are experiencing unexpected hardships.

Canvasser (entering office): "I've an attachment for your typewriter, sir which I—" Busy Man: "Well, settle it with her. Your love affairs are no concern of mine."

Mid-Summer Sale

of All Our Spring and Summer Dry Goods

For one week, starting **THURSDAY, AUGUST 3rd**, we are putting on sale, **AT COST PRICE**, all our Summer Dry Goods and Furnishings

Call and See Our 25c Counter

All Sale Goods on display at our store on Thursday morning

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18 only, Men's Straw Hats, reg. \$2.00 for \$1.25 | 2 only, Men's Straw Hats, reg. \$2.50 for \$1.45 |
| 12 only, Men's Straw Hats, reg. \$1.25 for 85c | 3 only, Men's Straw Hats, reg. \$1.50 for \$1.00 |
| 12 only, Men's Summer Suits, regular \$15.00 for \$10.00 | |
| 40 only, Men's Pants, values up to \$5.00 for \$2.00 | |
| Men's Caps, values up to \$1.25 for 85c | |
| 100 only, Men's Shirts, values up to \$1.50 for 50c | |
| 50 only, Men's Combination Underwear, reduced to 65c | |
| 50 only, Men's 2 piece Underwear, per garment 25c | |

RAIN COAT SPECIALS---You may need a rain coat some day. Buy while the price is down

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9 only, Men's Rain Coats, reg. \$5.00 for 3.40 | 5 only, Men's Rain Coats, reg. \$6.00 for \$4.15 |
| 5 only, Men's Rain Coats, reg. \$7.25 for \$5.65 | 4 only, Men's Rain Coats, reg. \$12.50 for \$9.25 |

LADIES' WEAR

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 25 Ladies' Ties at - - - 15c | 25 Ladies Collars, ^{VALUES UP TO} 85c for ea. 25c |
| 15 Ladies' Ties at - - - 25c | Ruching, in white, cream and |
| 15 Ladies' Ties at - - - 35c | black, 2 yds. for - - - 35c |
| 50 House Dresses at - - - 75c | 25 Skirts at each - - - \$1.00 |
| 25 Waists at each - - - 25 | 1000 yds. Lace, at per yd. - - - 5c |
| 25 Aprons at each - - - 25c | 1000 yds. Ribbon at per yd. - - - 5c |

All new Summer Dresses and Skirts on sale at a reduction of 25 p.c. off reg. prices

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 2 only, Ladies' Panamas, regular \$4.00 for \$2.50 | |
| 2 only, Ladies' Leghorne Hats, regular \$2.50 for \$1.75 | |
| All Children's Straw Hats at a reduction of 25 p.c. off regular prices | |
| 25 pr. Hand Towels at - - - 25c | Ladies' Vests, 2 for - - - 25c |
| 50 pr. Hand Towels at - - - 10c | Children's Vests, 3 for - - - 25c |
| 25 Girls Wash Dresses, values up to \$2.00, sale price 75c | |
| 25 Children's Wash Dresses, values up to \$2.00, on sale at 75c | |

EXTRA VALUE---150 pair Ladies' Tan Hose, size 8½ to 10, per pair 15c

Read the List, then call and see the goods. Sale starts Thursday morning, August 3rd, and lasts for one week

On Saturday August 5th, we will give **FREE** with every \$5 order, one lb. of our 50c Coffee

Bargains as usual in our Grocery Department

Business is booming, and our stock is full and complete.

Call at our store and be convinced.

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury, Alta.

PAIN ALMOST DROVE HIM WILD

DISEASE DEFIED TREATMENT WAS CURED AT ONCE BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES."

Mr. H. Marchessault, High Constable of the Province of Quebec, who lives at St. Hyacinthe, thought he was going to be disabled for life.

A terrible pain in the back kept him in the house and under the doctor's care for months. Nothing seemed to give relief.

Then he tried "Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine. Note the results.

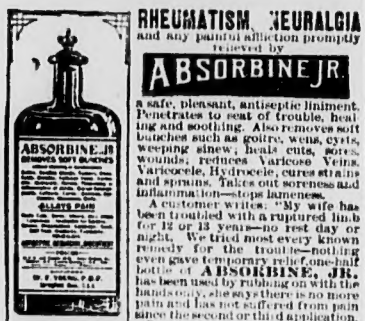
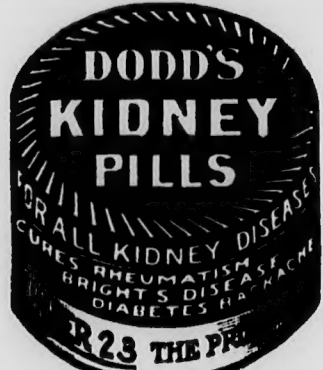
"Fruit-a-tives" cured me of chronic pain in the back that was so severe that I could not drive my horse," writes Mr. Marchessault.

If you have Weak Kidneys and that Biting Pain in the Back, by all means try "Fruit-a-tives," which is made of fruit juices.

50c a box, \$ for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

LITTLE LAWRENCE'S grandfather was very ill and a trained nurse had been employed to care for him. When he became convalescent a young woman, who had studied in a hospital for a short time, was secured in her place. A sympathetic neighbor meeting Lawrence, the following conversation took place: "How is your dear grandpa this morning, Lawrence?" "He is better," "Have you the trained nurse still?" "No, the trained nurse has gone away and the one we have now is half trained and half wild."

A STREET singer was singing in front of a Sixth Avenue department store when the manager came out and asked how much he made. "About 10 cents a block," replied the singer. "Well," said the manager, "here's a dollar; move up ten blocks."



with very little swelling. This is almost a miracle, but it is as near the truth as I can express it. No glands recom- Safe and pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into skin, leaving it dry and clean. Feels like the above make- faith unnecessary. Ask your neighbors about it. Price \$1.00 per bottle, 25c. per bottle at drug stores or delivered, \$1.00 per bottle, 25c. per bottle at drug stores or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, D. F. F. 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

GLAD TIDINGS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

SURE RELIEF FOR SUFFERING WOMEN IS FOUND IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Miss Kathleen Murphy tells how she suffered and how easy and complete was her cure by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Tangier Mines, Halifax Co., N.S.—(Special)—There is no longer any doubt but of the thousands of suffering women of Canada, nine out of every ten owe their trouble to Kidney Disease. For that reason it is glad tidings that Miss Kathleen Murphy of this place is sending out to her suffering sisters.

"My troubles started from a cold," says Miss Murphy in an interview. "I had pains in my head and back, and Rheumatism and Diabetes finally developed."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cleared out my Rheumatism, cured my Kidney Disease and brought back my health."

"I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for I have given them a thorough test and found them to be all that is claimed for them."

The secret of health for women is to keep the kidneys strong and healthy. Healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, abundant energy and a clear, healthy complexion. The one sure way to keep the kidneys healthy is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Horseman

A CANADIAN record for Standard-bred horses has lately been opened under the Canadian National System. The following are the rules of entry:

Trotting Standard

1.—An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.

2.—An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.

3.—An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Trotting Division of the Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book.

4.—A mare sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard.

Pacing Standard

1.—An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.

2.—An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.

3.—An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Pacing Division of the Canadian Standard Bred Stock Book.

4.—A mare sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Pacing Horse.

5.—The progeny of a registered Standard Trotting Horse out of a registered Standard Pacing mare or the progeny of a registered Standard Pacing Horse out of a Standard Trotting mare.

It will be noticed that the Canadian basis of registration is the American Trotting Register, heretofore the only recognized record in the world for the breed. There have been other so-called Standard-bred records in both Canada and the United States but none of these have been recognized by the Government of either country. Purchasers of Standard-bred horses, should in all cases see that the animals they buy are recorded in either the Canadian National Record or the American Trotting Register.

Heretofore it has been necessary for importers of Standard-bred horses, in order to obtain free Canadian customs entry, to apply to the Canadian National Record Office for an import certificate certifying that their animals were recorded in the American Trotting Register. Now that a Canadian Record has been opened the customs regulations will require Canadian registration. Purchasers of animals in the United States should immediately forward to Ottawa, the American certificate with transfers properly endorsed, in order that there be no delay in making customs entry either at the border or at destination.

Breeders of standard-bred horses, recorded in the Canadian stud book, will now be able to take advantage of the half rates for pure-bred live stock for breeding purposes, shipped by freight over leading Canadian Railways, in accordance with the agreement made between the Department of Agriculture and the Joint Freight Committee.

In all probability Exhibition Associations will now demand, as a protection to exhibitors, the production of Canadian National certificates of registration before exhibition entries will be accepted.

As the Standard-bred horse is the most widely disseminated of all breeds of horses in Canada, there is no doubt hundreds of Standard horses scattered throughout the country and thousands of mares with two or three crosses of Standard-bred blood, these mares should be bred to registered Standard horses in order that their descendants may ultimately be recorded. A breed which produced practically all our fancy drivers, roadster and delivery horses and at least one half of all work horses on Canadian farms, is surely worthy of a Canadian record and if our breeders will take hold of this matter with the spirit of hearty co-operation they should soon have the strongest and most influential horse breeders' organization in Canada.

BRICKS OF FLOUR

WHEAT flour is now made into bricks by hydraulic pressure. Almost every one is familiar with "tea bricks," but flour bricks are entirely novel.

Flour in bricks possesses many advantages over the loose powder. In the first place, the enormous pressure exerted destroys all forms of larval life already present, and the bricks are much too hard afterward for any insects to work their way in. The bricked flour is equally secured from mould, and is in all practical purposes water-proof, so

MOTHER'S LITTLE TREASURE

What mother does not look upon her baby as a little treasure. What mother would not rather suffer her self than see her precious little one suffer. The well child brings joy to the home—the sick child brings misery, despair and care. But, mothers there is no need for your baby to be cross and ailing; even during the much dreaded teething time. What baby needs to keep him well is an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure all stomach and make teething easy. Mrs. Pierre M. Cormier, New Richmond Centre, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great benefit to my little one and now he sleeps well and eats well and is happy all the time." The Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents a box or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MODERN MIRACLE

FACTS

1. He had Eczema for 25 years.

2. His hands were so bad he had to wear gloves day and night.

3. Doctors said he could never be cured.

4. For 25 years he tried for cure in vain.

5. Then he tried ZAM-BUK.

6. ZAM-BUK cured him.

7. TO-DAY, three years after his cure, he says: "I AM STILL CURED—there has been no return."

SHOWS HOW ZAM-BUK CURES ARE PERMANENT

Mr. T. M. Marsh of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, has had this wonderful experience of Zam-Buk. Mr. Marsh has lived in Montreal for over 30 years, many of them at his present address. He is well known and is willing to satisfy any enquirer as to the genuineness of his cure. He suffered 25 years from eczema in the hands and had to wear gloves day and night, the itching was so terrible when the air got to the sores. Doctors said there was no cure. Three years ago Zam-Buk cured him. Interviewed a few weeks ago he said:—

"From the day I was cured by Zam-Buk to the present moment I have had no trace of the eczema and feel sure it will never return. When I think of the marvellous cure Zam-Buk worked in my case I am more and more impressed by the value of this great household balm. I have had letters of enquiry from all over Canada, and am glad to personally corroborate the published facts of my cure."

FREE BOX.

Send this coupon and 10¢ stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for sample box. Mention this paper.

1121



It is by working cures like this that Zam-Buk has won for itself a world-wide reputation. Unequaled for eczema, hemorrhoids, piles, blood-poison, inflamed sores, cold cracks, chapped hands, babies' eruptions, varicose ulcers, burns, cuts, etc. All drug stores and stores at 50c box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

ZAM-BUK

IS IT IN YOUR HOME?

Unless you treat your ailments in the right way, you can't expect to cure them. We'll buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you free to show you how effective is the right way.

It's not so long ago that the doctors tried a man to make him strong.

"Stuff a cold and starve a fever" is miles behind our to-day's knowledge of curative science, yet our fathers had it preached to them time and again.

You may not know it, but to-day there are just as ineffective methods of cure being preached and practised.

All because most people do not know the real cause of disease.

There are two kinds of corpuscles in the blood—red and white.

The red corpuscles contain nutriment, the white destroy disease germs.

If for any cause the white corpuscles become depleted and are not sufficiently strong to destroy the germs of disease, then disease controls the body.

That's the cause of disease.

Years ago certain herbs were found to cure disease.

They didn't know how or why in those days, they do to-day.

And it's because these herbs build up the white corpuscles.

These herbs are contained in Psychine—they're responsible for the great results obtained from Psychine a third of a century ago.

They're responsible for the hundreds of thousands that Psychine has cured since that time.

It's because of these herbs that we have received hundreds of thousands of testimonials attesting to wonderful cures that Psychine has made.

And it's because of these very same herbs that we will buy within the next twelve months hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles of Psychine and give them away free to whomsoever sends us the coupon in this announcement.

Now if you wish to relieve or prevent any of the disorders in this list send in that coupon:

La Grippe
Bronchitis
Hemorrhages
Sore Throat
Anemia
Female Weakness
Indigestion
Poor Appetite
Chills and Fever
Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles
After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La-Grippe.

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 95

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist. It must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

Vigorous Health

—the power to enjoy to the full life's work and pleasure—comes only with a good digestion.

NA-DRU-CO TABLETS

DYSPEPSIA

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

LIQUID CURES ECZEMA WHERE SALVES FAIL

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about alone by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid. WASH THE GERMS OUT.

A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D.D.D. Prescription. This penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.

A trial bottle will start the cure, and give you instant relief. Write for it to-day to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. R.P., 49 Colborne St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 50c. a bottle.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.



JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the S.M.T. Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents. From your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and S.M.T. Booklet to The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Farming of the Ancient Romans

Much Can be Learned From the Farmers of Ancient Times

It would doubtless surprise many farmers were they to pick up certain works translated out of long dead languages and read their observations and directions concerning agriculture so strictly up-to-date, and so pertinent to our own time, that it would be hard to convince the reader that they were written by men who lived and thought two or three thousand years ago.

This is especially true of the writings of Pliny, Varro, Columella and Cato, celebrated Romans who lived and wrote in the first and second centuries of the Christian era. Pliny, Varro and Cato were much engaged in the service of the state, but Columella seems to have been a farmer all his life. The others, however, found time to write entertainingly of agriculture, Varro's works being considered the most important treatise on ancient agriculture that has come down to us.

Columella was one of the most learned of the Roman writers on agriculture, and his works on this subject styled "The Book of the Farm" made twelve books, the one on gardening being wholly in verse. He describes cheese-making, in which process rennet was used as it is today. He was as enthusiastic over alfalfa as is Joseph E. Wing in our time, and his discourses on irrigation, drainage, cultivation, and on the importance of permitting the land to lie fallow, are as sound today as when they were written for the Roman farmers 2,000 years ago.

When in my teens I attended the academy in which I obtained the major part of my school learning, certain of the advanced pupils, who were seeking to obtain some little knowledge of the ancient Greek language as a preparation for college, had quite a good deal to say about a certain ancient Greek writer named Xenophon, whose chief work, the Anabasis, described the wars in Persia and elsewhere in which he had an important part.

I was not particularly interested in the expedition of Cyrus, and it was not until many years after that I learned that this same Xenophon, when he took off his armor, was a peaceful farmer, and that he wrote a book called "Economics," in which he set forth his views of agriculture in a language and with an intelligence that showed that he was as much at home with the plow as with the sword.

He also wrote a book on the horse that is so timely that it might have been written yesterday. Xenophon in this treatise notes how a man may be least deceived in the purchase of a horse, from which we may conclude that there were gyps in those days as well as in our time. Among other things he says: "I will now explain how a man may run the least risk of being deceived when conjecturing the future height of a horse. The young horse which, when foaled, has the shank bone longest, invariably turns out the tallest, for as time advances the shank bones of all quadrupeds increase but little; but that the rest of the body may be symmetrical it increases with them." This seems also an answer to the often asked question, are the legs of a newly foaled colt as long as they will ever be?

But Xenophon's knowledge of agriculture was by no means confined to horses. Green manures are discussed in our day as if they were a recent discovery, and yet more than 2,000 years ago this wise Greek wrote: "When the corn is up and it is high in the blade, if you then turn it into the ground with a plow it will greatly enrich the land and give it as much strength as a rich dunging would do." He well understood the importance of thoroughness or ditches in seeded fields for draining the wet places, as well as the desirability of "reaping with the wind." He talks like a seasoned modern farmer of the importance of cutting weeds in the hot part of summer, as well as of frequent cultivation in a dry time. In short, there seem to be few of what are considered the essentials in twentieth-century agricultural practice that were not perfectly familiar to Xenophon, who, upon every occasion extolled agriculture, deeming those most fortunate who were engaged in it. He regarded husbandry as "mother and nurse of all other sciences," a sentiment that I have heard expressed often.

But agriculture was not the sole topic of this wise Greek. He wrote entertainingly on the training of a wife, in which he indicated a course that in his judgment would make the perfect helpmeet. Here is one of his observations: "It is more convenient for a woman to be at home and mind her own domestic affairs than to gad abroad." That sounds like a bit out of Puritan New England; but Xenophon proceeds in the next instance to give his opinion of the cotchety in this language: "It is as shameful for a man to be at home idling when his business requires him to be abroad." We get a glimpse, too, of another side of the Greek woman, which shows that human nature is the same in all ages. The model wife it seems was so desirous of appearing fair in the eyes of her husband that on one occasion she was moved to paint her face with a certain cosmetic, attempting to make it fairer than it was; and with another mixture had endeavored to increase the natural bloom of her cheeks; and also had put on higher shoes than ordinary to make her look taller than she naturally was." How

like this ancient Greek dame are hundreds of women in French heels that Harriet and I see every time we visit our nearest city, and how kindly, yet effective, was the husbandly rebuke in which the wife was assured that her "own person in its natural perfection is preferable to all the paint and ointment you can use to set it off."

Thus it will be seen that in spite of centuries of development we are not so very far ahead of the ancients after all. One of my friends who has travelled extensively and kept his eyes open, saw in the ruins of excavated Pompeii, the Italian city that was buried under the lava of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 and remained undisturbed for more than 1,500 years, a "wiper" joint as perfectly made as a though done by a twentieth-century plumber.

Conscientious Objectors

Various Ways to Use in the War Those Who Object to Carrying a Rifle

The New York Times says: Recent talk about the possibility of a war out of which this country could not keep or be kept has revealed the existence here of people who have or profess conscientious scruples in doing their part with other citizens in such a contingency and sharing the common risks. There is interest for us, therefore, in seeing how another country with the same problem has handled it.

The English have shrewdly decided that scruples against fighting, to be conscientious and deserving of recognition—to be sincere, that is, and not a mere cloak for cowardice or treason—must have been entertained and expressed for some time before the war began. The Quakers, Plymouth Brethren, and others who can meet that test are excused from becoming out-and-out soldiers, serving in the trenches and shooting or shooting at those whom they call their fellow-men. But they are not let off altogether. They are conscripted like other people, yet only as non-combatants, and they have to use the spade instead of the rifle.

Curiously enough, this seems to satisfy their delicate consciences, and apparently they fail to realize that the work they do is just as much a part of war as that of anybody else who is engaged in it, and that it has a very direct bearing on the deaths of the Germans or others who try to take the trenches they dig. Indeed, it is reported they are proud of the fact that though they do no killing themselves, not infrequently their work takes them under fire, and that their lives are by no means safe.

It is to be hoped that our own conscientious objectors will be equally illogical and inconsistent when their time of trial comes, if ever it does. At any rate, the British solution of the problem is well worth keeping in mind, for even if it should tend to increase the membership of sects of the religio-pacifist sort no great harm will be done. Modern war needs the service of as many civilians or non-combatants as of men taking part in the actual fighting, and those thus engaged are as honorably employed as are those on the firing line, though, of course, they haven't the same opportunities of acquiring glory and do not share the stern joys of battle.

One Result of the War

Heavy Emigration From European Countries is Sure to Follow

Unless the European governments place a big emigration head tax on citizens leaving their countries after the war, their military reserves will not be as large as many figure. A typical letter was received in this city from a young Welshman serving in the trenches in Flanders, part of which ran as follows:

"Twenty-five of my mates, along with myself, have made up a little emigration club among ourselves. Those of us who get through this mess will club our valuables together and then off to Canada, where we will farm. Ten of us were in commercial houses, five worked on farms in England and Wales, and the other ten did various factory jobs. Not one of the chaps who worked under a roof will ever do it again and the farmers don't want to go back to the Old Country. We hear land can be bought for next to nothing in Canada, and I wish you would send us particulars by return post."

Other recipients of correspondence from the fighting lines of the belligerents report similar sentiments, and it looks as if Europe will not only not have to contend with a great influx of men on their labor markets, but that governments will actually have to offer threats or inducements to retain their best citizens.—Wall Street Journal.

General Townshend's Dog

General Townshend, the heroic defender of Kut, places a dog among his favorites. When he surrendered, he made the request of the Turkish Pasha that his dog, "Spot," a fine terrier, might be spared. The Pasha replied, "It will have a special escort," your excellency, and as a matter of fact "Spot" was the first "prisoner" to arrive at Bassora, the place of the General's internment, and on the dog's collar was a message in the General's handwriting, giving the doggie's record as a soldier from the battle of Kurna to the defence of Kut.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

The Siege of Germany

It is clear that not only the duration of a siege but also its signs and symptoms vary with the area besieged. Above a certain area, every increase adds disproportionately to the resources available immediately and remotely. Under the stimulus of necessity problems of support and defence are reduced to their essentials, and made capable of solution in that vast and fascinating sphere of substitutes. In the case of small besieged areas, the progress of the siege can be seen; but with larger and more highly organized areas it can only be deduced with difficulty. Yet nothing can be more necessary in a war which now engages the whole nation than that we should have some trustworthy knowledge of the temper and resources of the enemy.

At the outset, it is necessary to realize that Germany is besieged. The essentials of a siege are a limited area and resources, gravely disproportionate to those of the besieging army. This, beyond question, is the state of Germany. All the wild dreams of salvation from the east have now been proved bankrupt. The corridor to Turkey is now seen to be a channel to draw off her resources. Germany has been forced to send across its stores of ammunition, skilled workmen, a sprinkling of soldiers, and some competent leaders. Her gain by it is the distraction of the Allied command and the dispersion of our forces. But the siege is not raised. In effect, it is shortened by the amount of supplies of munitions and men sent through to Turkey.

In Germany at this moment there is an undoubted shortage of food. The evidence of this is beyond dispute. Hoarding and high organization ultimately amounting to rationing, can be seen in any siege. But being the most recent instance. Besides the shortage of food, there is a diminution in commodities directly necessary for the conduct of war. Stories of our inhumanity in preventing Red Cross supplies reaching Germany now match those with which we are assailed for closing the external avenues of food. Nurses are said to have died for the lack of rubber gloves, and Germany clamors for carbolic acid. The interesting feature of such complaints is that rubber and carbolic acid are two prime necessities of war, and a proper proportion can only be preserved for hospitals if the direct war supply is restricted. Carbolic acid is the parent of picric acid, melinite lyddite, and can be decomposed into the parent of trinitro-toluene. There is a shortage, also, of metals.

The most fundamental shortage, however, is of men. If all the men could be devoted to intensive agriculture and to chemistry these other needs could be satisfied. And this should be sufficient to show that a siege is essentially a military problem. If a military decision could be achieved the siege would end. A recent order of the German war ministry points out that even for work that is "both urgent and of important for the conduct of the war" exemption for trained and skilled men can only be granted where their physique is such that they are only fit for garrison duty and non-combatant service. What, then, is the value of von Moltke's statement that Germany has plenty of human material. Further we know that the bulk of the 1916 class has already been engaged, and this, together with the fact that even skilled hands are being taken from munition work, is sufficient to prove that the man supply is falling rapidly. The "best qualified authority of Germany" in America boldly admits that the war is a draw. There can be no defeated side, and the status quo ante will be accepted. In the light of such a statement we are perfectly justified in deducing that the besieged has no hope of relief and sees more capitulation in prospect. It is completely unthinkable that a responsible German could ever have made such an admission otherwise.

Yet how to reduce this besieged fortress most rapidly is a question of some difficulty. The area under siege is so wide and its defence works so various that the problem bewilders while it stimulates. Yet it is sufficiently like all fortified or entrenched areas to be considered in the same way. The aim of every general besieged by a temporarily inferior but rapidly increasing enemy is to push out his lines, and weaken the concentration against him. That was the real intention of the German staff in involving Turkey in the struggle. We have been compelled to keep forces in distant places. But in attacking Turkey in force we are going the most roundabout way to end the war. The Turkish field represents the most distant outer lines of the fortress, whereas we should realize that on the western front we are attacking the key sector. If we drive in the western front, the war will be at an end. But if we march to the gates of Constantinople, if having put Turkey out of reckoning we advance to Belgrade, if we take Budapest, Germany is not beaten, and will not necessarily be any nearer capitulation.

It is true that a victory in any part of the field must have its influence upon the operations elsewhere; and where lines of investment are presumed impregnable as the defensive lines against which they stand. It is tempting to force the fighting on a sector where the manoeuvre war is still possible. Yet the German lines can only be considered impregnable by ignoring the lessons of Neuve Chapelle, Loos and Cambrai.

and we do wrong to think the cost of an advance to Belgrade as less than that of breaking through in the west, merely because the casualties would be less immediate. Ultimately, they would probably be far higher, while the effect would be far less. But since through some division of interests and counsels we have embarked upon major offensive operations in the east we must see them through, and in this way so shorten our lines against the main enemy that our preponderance of force will be overwhelming. The siege progresses; the enemy weakens; victory matures. But to seize it we have finally to reckon with our chief—in a just sense our only—enemy, Germany.—The Nation.

Scared the Germans

Canadians Tell of Experiences at the Front

Talking to some wounded soldiers who had been at the front since the very beginning of active service for the Canadian troops, an Associated Press correspondent became convinced that the Dominion's soldier's never had such an ordeal as during the recent fighting, either in the way of the remorseless character of the German artillery fire or the terrific experience of winning back the sector, from which high explosives had wiped everything. Here, for instance, is the record of Private (21715) Jones, belonging to Moose Jaw, who was thirteen months at the front. His battalion was in the trenches almost continuously, both during the German attack and later when the Canadians counter-attacked:

All these latest wounded speak of the artillery fire of both sides as being equally intense, but whereas the German guns were well covered, our batteries were mostly in the open and were heavily punished, although far in the rear. The enemy shelling found out every part of the Canadian line. There were some remarkable individual encounters with the enemy. Pte. (411079) Feehie was amongst a party handling a machine gun. All the party were knocked out while going to the support of others. While advancing they came across several Germans behind the Canadian line, who had swept past them. "When we came up," said Feehie, "these Germans were digging like mad to get one or two of our fellows out of a trench in which they had been buried by shell fire. They begged to be allowed to work with our chaps at this job, and in fact went on digging all day, and thus helped to save the lives of quite a few Canadians. A German ambulance orderly, who had been caught in the Canadian rush, got hold of one of our wounded men and carried him to a dressing station. These men, and a good many more, of course, remained with us as prisoners. I think they were scared to death of the Canadians, and that was why they were so eager to make themselves useful. Other Germans had done some dirty tricks on the Canadians, but those chaps did some good."

The Verdun Enterprise

All German Calculations Have Been Upset

It is reasonably clear that the enemy feel themselves so deeply committed to the desperate Verdun enterprise that they dare not now relinquish it. Internal conditions in Germany are probably influencing them very greatly. They have to face three months of steadily-increasing scarcity of food within their own borders; and though they may harvest their grain, no amount of organization can add appreciably to their stores of meat. When the strategists of Germany gloated over the military advantages they would derive from an elaborate war machine operating on interior lines, they were reckoning on a short war and on the defeat of their foes in turn. Their piles of text-books never pointed out that in a prolonged war against resolute allies the interior lines on which Germany based such high hopes might prove an economic disadvantage. She can throw her divisions to and fro like the shuttle in a weaver's loom, but while she is ringed round by enemies and denied access to the sea she cannot obtain much food from without. Her calculations have been upset, and she fears to face the depression which would be produced among her underfed masses by a confession of failure at Verdun.—London Times.

Meat Production

In the United States between 1900 and 1913 the population increased 24 per cent., while cattle decreased 30 per cent. In Russia, Argentina and Brazil there were also decreases. In France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary there were slight increases, but only in France at the same ratio as the population. In Australia alone was there relatively a greater growth in the number of cattle than of people. In Canada the population during the period mentioned increased 35 per cent., but in cattle only 20 per cent. Those facts are surely pregnant with significance of the opportunity that lies before Canada in the breeding of cattle. The same state of things exists, only in a more emphatic way, as regards sheep, and even as regards swine the depletion last year was of such extent as to produce a certain measure of scarcity this year.

Bombay is adding two new cotton mills in order to compete with the Lancashire cotton trade.

Zeppelins Prove A Boomerang

Why They Have Done the Germans More Harm Than Good

Comparison of the aerial defences of Paris with those of London to the detriment of the latter have followed every successful Zeppelin raid upon the Imperial metropolis. Critics have pointed to the immunity of Paris as proof of the incompetence of the British air service and of the inadequacy of defence provisions by the War Office. The reason for the apparent superiority of the French capital was, however, stated in an interview given by Prince Poniatowski, an attaché of the French War Office, upon his arrival in New York to purchase aeronautical supplies for his Government. "London is as well off as far as equipment goes to ward off Zeppelin raids as Paris," he said. "The reason that they are made on England instead of on Paris is that to make a successful raid on the French capital and return safely, they must cross the firing lines twice. Paris also can get an adequate warning. In attacks on London, on the other hand, the Zeppelins have no firing lines to cross and can descend upon the English city without warning."

In the Prince's opinion, the Zeppelins have done the German cause more harm than good and he sums up their efforts in a few brief but pointed sentences: "The Zeppelins, as an engine of war, have acted as a boomerang for these reasons: They have aroused England to a high pitch of patriotism in quicker time than would otherwise have been possible; they have meant an enormous cost, they have obtained no military results; and they have aroused the disgust of the neutral nations. The Germans argue that their Zeppelin raids are a part of their military offensive. If this is so, why don't the Zeppelins fly over the firing lines and drop bombs on the soldiers, instead of flying over cities far afield and dropping bombs on women and children."

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 28,806,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 392,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Bitter and Profound Reality

We have no means of obtaining a complete picture of the internal situation in Germany, but an analysis of the information derived from the reports of neutrals, the letters of soldiers, and unguarded references in the German press leaves it clear that the "war-weariness" to which one recent traveller has referred as a conspicuous element in the life of Germany today is a bitter and profound reality. Externally hope after hope has been disappointed. A Swedish message which was published today shows how deeply Germany was implicated in the Sinn Fein rebellion, and what expectations she entertained of its dislocating effect on British strategy. Her calculations have been shattered in Dublin as completely as they have been shattered at Verdun, with the difference that while the cost of the former failure fell only on the Irish rebels, the cost of the latter is falling day by day on Saxons and Bavarians and Prussians.—London Daily News.

The German Mind

We read in the London Times: It is constantly asserted that the doctrine of "hate" has become much less popular in Germany, but the Vorwärts reproduces the following from a Munich medical journal:

Nobody any longer will be able to escape the logical conclusion that peace will be a catastrophe, and that war remains the only possibility. The whole nation will as soon as one man demand perpetual war.

And a pamphlet issued from the same source says:

Let there be education in hatred, education in the veneration of hatred, education in the love of hatred. Let there be organization of hatred. Away with the immature fear of brutality and fanaticism.

We must not hesitate to declare that to us has been given faith, hope and hatred, but the greatest of these is hatred.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY
URSULA'S
HUSBAND—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

On the following morning, while all the rest of the house party were talking politics and preparing for the event of the evening, Mr. Finchden expressed his intention of going up to town, and Paul expressed his intention of going with him. There was an outcry at this, and both gentlemen were told that they must undertake to return in good time for the evening meeting.

Both promised to do their best, and they started together soon after an early breakfast, at which nobody would have been present, in that easy-going household, but for the excitement of election time.

Lady Ursula and Mrs. Finchden, the latter with very red eyes, and the former unusually pale, were both down also to see their husbands start on their journey.

Paul noted with transient uneasiness that his wife had not asked him why he was going to town. She appeared to have taken it for granted that it was the affair of the pearls which was taking him away. It occurred to him, while breakfast was going on, to put her right on this point.

"I suppose," he said to her, while Finchden and his wife were consulting together in undertones, "you are puzzled about my going up to town?"

She looked up at him with her grave, blue eyes, but said nothing.

He went on, suddenly changing his mind, and deciding that something more nearly approaching the truth than what he had at first proposed to tell her would best meet the case: "I want to keep an eye on Finchden, and prevent him doing anything which would bring consternation among them all down here."

"Consternation!" echoed Lady Ursula interrogatively.

"Well, what would happen if the police were to turn up here and arrest her maid, for instance? It would be dreadful for everybody. And much less likely to prove useful than less obtrusive methods."

"Well, he wants to get the pearls back. What can Mr. Finchden do?" "Go to see his lawyer in the first place," said Paul with decision.

To this Lady Ursula heartily agreed. A solicitor would be a much better judge of the proper steps to take than Mr. Finchden, who was not overburdened with brains. And, on the other hand, he would be more disinterested than any friend, like Paul, whose wish would naturally be for the avoidance of scandal in a house where they were all staying.

Lady Ursula looked a little brighter after his suggestion, and bade Paul farewell with affectionate entreaties that he would not be late for the meeting that evening. He assured her that he would not, and he and Finchden started for the station in one of their best motor cars.

It was a little country station, and the London express was to be stopped by signal for the two gentlemen. As they reached the platform they met a traveller crossing the line from the opposite one.

It was Lord Eastling, who was surprised to find himself face to face with his brother-in-law. It was with no particular warmth that he said:

"Hallo, Payne! Come to meet us?" And as he spoke he looked back at the platform which he had just left, where his sister, Lady Emmeline, who had come with him, was standing with her maid.

"No," said Paul. "I didn't know you were coming by this train. I'm going up to town."

Finchden, who was a few steps away, and who was too full of the loss of the pearls to keep it entirely to himself, here struck in as he shook the young man dismally by the hand: "I'm going up too. Had a most unfortunate loss; got to see my lawyers about it."

"A loss!" echoed Lord Eastling sharply, with a rapid glance at Paul. "What sort of a loss?"

Paul struck in: "You'd better not say any more about it than you can help, Finchden, until you can see your solicitor."

But Finchden, having been with great difficulty prevented from making confidants at Oare Court, overheard now that even his wife was no longer with him to discuss the matter.

"Yes, yes," he said. "Quite right. It's nothing, Eastling. At least, well, we must hope it will turn out all right."

But Lord Eastling, strongly pre-

judiced against his brother-in-law, was struck with the anxiety Paul evidently felt to keep his companion from any confidences. With one sharp glance at Paul, therefore, the younger man seized poor limp Finchden by the arm and dragged him away. "You can trust me not to say a word," he said.

"What have you lost?" The Honorable Almeric Finchden was a stalwart person, and a good sportsman, but he was as easy to "draw" as a little child. In two minutes Lord Eastling, prejudiced and on the alert, had got the whole story of the necklace, and then said— "You think that three out of five rows of your wife's pearls have been stolen, and duffers substituted for the real ones, and you are taking the necklace, just at it is, up to town to be examined by experts?"

The Honorable Almeric Finchden assented to this terse summary of the situation, over which he had been expanding himself with comment and exclamation.

"And Payne is going with you?" added Lord Eastling.

"He's going up with you, but not about that."

"About what, then?" asked Lord Eastling with sudden asperity.

"I don't know. You'd better ask him."

Lord Eastling hesitated for one moment. Then, running across the platform to his sister, he told her to go on to Oare Court without him, and to say that he would be there later. Then, before she could ask the reason of this change of plan, he disappeared into the station and got himself a ticket for London.

He had scarcely returned to the platform when the London train drew up to the station, and Paul, Finchden, and Lord Eastling got in together.

To say that Paul showed no signs of annoyance at this sudden and ostentatious change of plan on the part of his brother-in-law would be an exaggeration. But, on the whole, he contrived to hide his displeasure pretty well, and on the journey nobody would have guessed, least of all the ingenuous Finchden, that Lord Eastling was going to town in the character of an amateur detective, and that he was mounting guard over his handsome brother-in-law.

It was not till the train reached Euston, and Paul Payne, after whispering a few hurried words to Finchden, making an appointment for later in the afternoon, dashed into the crowd when Lord Eastling's back was for a moment turned, that the real object of the young man's journey became apparent.

For he darted after Paul, and came up with him, just as the elder man was hurriedly entering a taxicab.

For a moment Paul hesitated. Then, seeing that Lord Eastling had hailed another cab, and recognizing the fact that he could not hope to get away unpursued, he suddenly stepped back upon the pavement, and said abruptly—

"You're shadowing me."

"Yes," said Lord Eastling frankly.

"Why?"

No place could have been better chosen than the pavement outside a busy station at a busy time. For nowhere on earth would the private affairs of any two people be likely to create less attention.

There was a moment's pause. Paul pushed Lord Eastling back from the door of the cab and the porter waiting for him to get in.

(To be continued)

Good People Always Welcome

It seems to us there is a vast amount of fruitless pother over what may happen to America after the war. One statement that is much repeated is that the influx of trained men and women will mean new competition for our people. One man writes of the new Englishmen: "These young men have escaped from the life of stores and factories and are breathing the outdoor air. They will never be satisfied to go inside again. Having learned freedom and self-reliance, they will seek the country where the conditions of liberty and opportunity are found—and they will work for leadership."

Good for them! The sooner they get to America the more America ought to like it. That type of citizens is wanted on our farms.

We are very strongly of the opinion that the moment America ceases to mean opportunity for the good man, that moment its decadence will begin and its star of destiny will be dimmed.

Good people are always welcome in America. It is our feeling that America never meant quite so much in the way of invitation and hospitality and high motive as it does today.—The Country Gentleman.

The Sultan of Dufar, whose troops were so thoroughly beaten in the desert a few weeks ago, was the same gentleman that was liberated from the old Mahdi's prison of Khartoum by Kitchener in 1898. His punishment now is considered by Egyptians to be the finest act that has been performed by the British since the war began.

Bobbie asked his father if time was invented in Ireland, because it was called O'Clock.

Work of a Noble Woman

Maxime Elliot Fed 35,000 Sufferers
In Belgium

There is little time to pause today, and retrospect is almost impossible, so rapidly do history making events of supreme importance follow one another.

The autumn of 1914 seems a long, long time ago. Now we are quite accustomed to hearing Flemish in our streets and to having Belgian neighbors, but happily for poor little Belgium those who initiated the various schemes of relief on its behalf have "stuck to their guns," and no one has done more to assuage the misery and relieve the sufferings of the Belgian refugees than Miss Maxine Elliot.

In the days immediately following the fall of Antwerp and the occupation of almost the entire country by the Germans, Miss Elliot organized and equipped entirely at her own expense an "expeditionary force" for the feeding, clothing and general helping of the poor, homeless, helpless, penniless people. It was entirely her own idea which she promptly put into practice. In October, 1914, she started and for eighteen months worked incessantly, indefatigably, whole heartedly. Week in, week out, she and her friends, her orderlies and interpreters, ministered to the wants of whoever came along to be helped and relieved, and the total number of men, women, and children who came within her direct ken and care was no less than 35,000.

Miss Elliot chartered and equipped the good barge Julia and an ambulance motor van and started from Calais on her voyage to "somewhere" in Flanders. Provisions, clothing, medicines and every other conceivable necessity were sent to her from all parts, and hither came the poor, the maimed, the destitute and all were cheered and comforted. Not only did these poor people come, but others, too, as her autograph sheets tell by their own showing: Elizabeth, queen of the Belgians, royalties, generals, statesmen, soldiers, some of whom, alas, will never write their autographs again, some whose breasts are now decorated with the glorious "V. C." sailors, dukes, duchesses—all found their way at some time or other to the good barge Julia at its moorings in the sluggish Belgian canal, where on one side ran the high road, trodden incessantly all day and all night by thousands and thousands of troops, and on the other side was the "fighting line" quite close.

Everyone was cared for, the particulars of each, their name, age, domicile, registered in a book provided for the purpose; the number of these books grew and grew and Miss Elliot has quite a long row of them, all full, and each one telling its own tale and bearing faithful witness of her noble work. One sheet showed the names of a grandmother, mother and ten children, whose ages ranged from 12 years old down to the baby a few months old, quite destitute, and each family had a separate sheet for its record.

Miss Elliot has many tangible mementoes of her "war work." First and foremost does she prize "L'Orde de la Couronne" bestowed on her by King Albert, who fully recognizes and appreciates her good work for his people. One grateful soldier promised Miss Elliot a trophy, and true to his promise brought her a Uhlan helmet.

Now that time, which changes all things, has so ordained that there is no longer the pressing need for work such as Miss Elliot initiated and carried through with extraordinary ability and success, she is back again in her beautiful home in England, but "away over there" she will never be forgotten.—From the London Gentleman.

For the first time in the history of Germany, women have been allowed to administer the affairs of a municipality. The town in question is Altenberg, and the double reason given for the innovation is the absence of men at the front and the famished condition of the population through a shortage of food which could be dealt with more effectively by women than by men.

A tortoise was sent by an English soldier to his wife at Streatham, Eng., from Saloniki. Eighteen days on the journey, it was packed in a wooden box and wrapped in paper. When taken from the box it had eaten a good deal of its packing. At first it refused to come out of its shell, but was eventually coaxed with a spoonful of milk.

At Verdun the French deluded the Germans as to the locality of a certain farm by procuring a scenic artist to paint a large canvas in water-color and holding it between trees.

"Do you believe in encouraging boys to fight?" "No more than encouraging ducks to swim."

The old naval training ship, Britannia, that has been stationed at the Dart since 1869, and on which King George and the late Duke of Clarence were both cadets, has been sold to a London firm for the sake of the material of which she was constructed. She was in action during the Crimean war.

Making Business Friends

Buying Goods at Home is a Direct
Benefit in Every Sense

When you send your dollar off to some mail order house or distant store, you get what you pay for and no more. The fluffly-haired girl who handles it cares nothing for you. The merchant whom you helped to enrich never hears of you. The transaction has no aftermath, except possibly the effort to return an unsatisfactory purchase.

When you buy goods at home you make business ties. The proprietor and his clerks want to keep your trade, and will return your favors in any way that they can. A consistent policy of home-buying creates a circle of loyal business friends. If you are in trade for yourself in your home town this is absolutely necessary to success. And it is exceedingly helpful to anyone else.

Success comes largely by favor. Many fellows wonder how some fellows get along so easily. Usually there is no magic or secret about it. They have been trying all their lives to make friends. If they have anything to sell, whether a line of merchandise or personal services, a host of their neighbors around them are glad to turn things their way. Buying goods in one's own town is the simplest and easiest way to create helpful business relations. And it costs nothing.

The Sober British Army

Viscount French has paid a tribute to the British soldier, which may well be a source of pride to the nation. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association of whose council he became chairman in succession to Lord Roberts. That organization owes much to the present, example and leadership of one who, though he possessed virile qualities of an unusual order, will be most affectionately remembered in after years as a warrior saint. Lord Roberts knew half a century's service, the temptations of army life; he had seen the havoc, both at home and abroad, wrought by over-indulgence in alcohol; he believed that a sober army had the best assurance of victory; and for twenty-one years, surrounded by many enthusiastic helpers, he worked to improve the conditions of the force he loved. Did he succeed? Lord French's speech emphatically supplies the answer.

Paper Shirts for Soldiers

It is said the paper shirts made in Japan are now being served out to Russian soldiers for use in the cold and wet weather. A number of these paper shirts were used by the Russians last winter and they proved to be much warmer and cheaper than ordinary shirts. The paper is made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree. Shirts of this kind have been used by the Japanese army and people for many years, their only drawback being that they cannot be washed.

Fullham, that populous district in the southwest of London, is in process of being Belgianized, and some of the streets off the North End road are virtually in possession of Belgian refugees. Within 200 yards of the junction of North End road and Lille road are a dozen shops labelled "Cafe Restaurant Belge." At the horse-flesh shops which have been opened, steaks are 6d. a pound large size, and 4d. and 5d. a pound small size. Horse-flesh sausage is 5d. a pound, and smoked horse-flesh 7d. a pound.

What Worries the Kaiser

There is a suspicion that the kaiser is less concerned with the threatened doom of civilization than he is with the threatened doom of the Hohenzollern.—Boston Transcript.

No paint for lampposts this year of war in some parishes of London! As there are hundreds of thousands of lampposts in the metropolis, and a coat of paint costs 25c each post, this will mean something substantial to post into the credit side of the ledger.

Albert Bright, a small iron merchant at Sheffield, Eng., has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was found guilty of collecting information concerning the manufacture of steel war material.

In the Grunewald, one public park surrounding Berlin, which practically adjoins Ruhleben and Dohertiz prison camps 1,600,000 trees have been planted on about 400 acres of hitherto barren land.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 boys are employed at Woolwich Arsenal. Many straight from school earn 20 s to 25 s and some from sixteen to eighteen years of age as much as £3 a week.

The Cossack population of Russia amounts to roughly 2,500,000 men and women, and they collectively own some 146,500,000 acres of Russian territory.

"So old Williams is looking for a divorce from his young wife. On what grounds?"

"On the grounds of economy, I guess."

The Cranky Crank

Is Always Anticipating Some Great
Calamity or Misfortune

Of all the cranks the crankiest is the chronic pessimist. He is always whining like a half-starved dog with a tin can tied to his tail. When the sky is beautifully clear he is positively certain that everything will dry up and there will be a scarcity. When the gentle rain begins to fall he laments and is afraid the crops will be spoiled. He is always expecting some great calamity, misfortune of some kind or of being laid up with rheumatism. No matter how rosy the apples look, or how juicy the pears, he is afraid they are wormy at the core and can't be kept until Christmas. The country is going to the bow-wows, and everybody is a dirty and dishonest rascal. His own peaceful and progressive town is all right, but he is convinced that it will never improve so very much. The high church spire is a notable landmark, but it might fall down some day and do great damage. He himself enjoys excellent health at present, but he is sure that he won't live long—and he shouldn't. The world would be much happier without such cranky pessimists.

Outlived Six Sovereigns

More Than Eighty Descendants Sur-
vive New Brunswick Man

After posing for his picture on his 106th birthday anniversary, Levi W. Richardson, said to be the oldest man in New Brunswick, died before he had fairly started his 108th year. He had been ill for only about ten days.

Mr. Richardson ascribed his long life and remarkable preservation of his faculties to going to bed early and being active. He had followed the operations of the war with the most careful attention, and his one ambition for the last year had been to live long enough to see Great Britain and her allies successful, for he had lived under six sovereigns and had watched with interest the expansion of the Empire. More than eighty children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren survive him.—Montreal Star.

No Place for Women

It is strange but true that the majority of spectators who flock to murder and sensational divorce trials are women. These morbid curiosity seekers seem to take great pleasure in listening to the dirt and filth that is brought out in the evidence; for what purpose no one knows, except that it furnishes them with food for gossip. At the first few days of the recent Waite murder trial two-thirds of the spectators were women—spinsters and young girls. The judge noted this and then issued orders forbidding them in the courtroom. Rarely does one see a dignified, well-bred woman among court spectators. The New York courts are all open courts, but in these sensational cases it seems a pity that judges do not oftener, as in the Waite case, find sufficient cause to exclude morbid women who look upon a murder case as just one more play of so many acts cut up into days.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Who is the Knocker

This question is easily answered. You will usually find him on some corner when the police are not present. His amount of work during the day is represented by the algebraic figure X, and his occupation, if you asked him, would puzzle him more than the solution of the number of summers been by the fictitious Ann. Still, he knows how the entire city should be regulated, although he does not know and does not care how he will pay his poll tax. Nothing that happened in his home town is any good; it never can be. He judges the town from his own standard and the conclusion is only obvious. Bees kill out the drones; the law prevents our following the example of the industrious insects.

If men's happiness increased with their money everybody should be justified in worshipping the Golden Calf. The happiness increases with their earnings up to a certain point—the point necessary to secure them the comforts of life say, \$2,000 a year. All beyond this is superfluous. Being superfluous it is productive of no good whatever. The richer the man the greater is the probability that he sons will live on billiards and die in an inebriate asylum. With contentment and \$2,000 a year a man may be as happy as a prince. Without contentment you will be miserable, even if your wealth equals that of Morgan or Carnegie.

A Reason for the Retreat

We gather from the Berlin despatches that the British gunners were such poor marksmen that the kaiser's ships were afraid to stick around and run the risk of being hit by some stray shot.—Boston Transcript.

Nurse—The new patient in our ward is light-headed. Doctor—Delirious or blonde?

Visitor—Do you give your dog any exercise? Owner—Yes, he goes for a tramp every day.



Keep Records

By Keeping Records for a Few Years, You Can Know What it Costs to Grow an Acre of Wheat

There is but one way to find out the cost and profit of crops—that is by keeping records. This may be done by estimating the cost of a day's work for hand without a team; for hand with a single team and for double team. Then it is not a difficult matter to keep a record of the hours, or days' work. To this may be added such as the interest on the investment in land, teams, implements, etc., together with the cost of feed, fertilizer, etc. Credit the land with the value of the crop and see whether or not it pays a profit. One year is not sufficient to determine the cost, as the season may be a very unsatisfactory one. But by keeping records of a few years you can determine what it cost you to grow an acre of wheat, oats, hay, etc., and what profit it will pay.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

British Shipping After the War

We must not lose sight of the danger which threatens supremacy of the British mercantile marine after the war. Changes are taking place in the relative tonnage of the mercantile marines of other countries. Huge as are the profits which British shipping firms are earning, the profits of the neutrals from shipping are more than twice as great. They will have vast funds to use after the war, in buying ships or in placing shipbuilding orders. The shipbuilding facilities of the United Kingdom are far greater than those of any country in the world. They must be safeguarded.—London Chronicle.

The Truth Will Out

A great German naval victory is petting out. The German evasions and concealments lend an air of probability to the French insistence on the loss of the Hindenburg. And what is the plight of a Government afraid to tell its people the truth? The "German victory" of Skagerrack is enveloped in legend. But how can the truth about it be kept from leaking out? A Government suspected by the rest of the world of unvarnished cannot permanently dupe its own people. At any moment Max Harden may blab the inconvenient truth.—New York Times.

His Challenge

The judge looked over at the prisoner and said: "You are privileged to challenge any member of the jury now impaneled." Hogan brightened. "Well, thin," he said, "yer Honor, o'it foight the small mon wid wan eye, in the corner there forninst ye."

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced

to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

W. N. U. 1114

Homesteads in Manitoba

Land For Homesteading is Yet Available in Many Parts of The Province

Contrary to prevalent opinion, the Province of Manitoba yet contains lands available to the homesteader. To wit, extensive acreage lying between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, a minor portion of which territory has alone been taken up. Certain districts of Riding Mountains in north-western Manitoba afford opportunity; to the northward of Lake Winnipeg are stretches of splendid areas, which it is understood will be open for entry at completion of the railroad to Hudson Bay. And in Manitoba proper, homesteads are likewise obtainable, but comprise lands somewhat rugged in character. Nevertheless, this acreage is being secured by the immigrant from Slavonic Europe, who, with the perseverance indigenous to this class of settler, is creating farmsteads from an indifferent material.

Recent annexation of the immense district of Keewatin cannot be for several decades a feature of interest from the standpoint of the homesteader. For the main part, Keewatin consists of tamarac growth with connecting waterways.

The Manitoban, always optimistic of his country's future, is looking forward to the termination of the present European war as the index finger of an unprecedented influx of immigration. For such auspicious happening, land for homesteading purposes is available in various provincial districts, despite any report to the contrary.—J. D. A. Evans in Farmer's Magazine.

A Woman's Health Needs Constant Care

When the Blood Becomes Poor Disease Speedily Follows

Every woman's health is peculiarly dependent upon the condition of her blood. How many women suffer with headache, pain in the back, poor appetite, weak digestion, a constant feeling of weariness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, pallor and nervousness. Of course all these symptoms may not be present—the more there are the worse the condition of the blood, and the more necessary that you should begin to enrich it without delay. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are beyond doubt the greatest blood-building tonic offered to the public to-day. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood which goes to every part of the body and brings new health and strength to weak, despondent people. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are valuable to all women, but they are particularly useful to girls of school age who become pale, languid and nervous. Thin blood during the growing years of a girl's life usually means a flat-chested, hollow-cheeked womanhood. There can be neither health nor beauty without red blood which gives brightness to the eyes and color to the cheeks and lips. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do all this as is proved in thousands of cases. Mrs. Wm. Rowe, Carlow avenue, Toronto, says:—"I have received so much benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I feel it my duty to recommend them to others. I was about completely prostrated with anaemia. I had no appetite, was terribly weak and subject to fainting spells. I suffered greatly from dizziness, and the various other symptoms that accompany a bloodless condition. Remedy after remedy was tried but to no avail until a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before completing the second box, I was again enjoying splendid health, and have since remained in that happy condition."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Freedom of the Seas

Mr Balfour shows that "the freedom of the seas" is simply a German dodge to cripple the use of all naval power, American as well as British. He shows that it would paralyze the fleets of the world while leaving the armies free to do what they pleased. That is what the Germans desire. That is what we in Great Britain will never permit. That also is what no American who is capable of seeing what lies behind a speciously sentimental phrase would dream of assenting to. So far as Mr Balfour's explanation helps any American to realize that "the freedom of the seas" is nothing but a German scheme to make international law the handmaid of military despotism, it will be very useful.—London Daily Mail.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

When the Dairy Act, relating to paying for milk test at cheese factories, comes into force there will be an incentive for patrons to select and breed their herds for butter-fat production. Under the old method of paying according to quantity, the patron with the low testing herd was being paid more than his milk was really worth for making cheese, while the high testing milk was sold below value.—Farmers' Advocate.

"Hullo, Tom! What's this I hear about your having some labor-saving device?" "It's true, all right. I'm going to marry an heiress."

Russian Equipment

New Shell Explains Russians Success on the Eastern Front

A new kind of shell, said by some correspondents to be a Japanese invention, while others assert it is the product of Russian scientists, is generally given the chief credit for the success of the new Russian offensive in despatches from Petrograd. Incredible quantities of this new weapon are being used by General Brusiloff, and its effect is said to surpass everything witnessed in the war thus far. "Of course, nothing can be said about the nature of this shell," says the Morning Post's correspondent at Petrograd, who asserts it is the product of the co-operative research of the Russian universities.

"In fighting, hitherto, the capture of positions have been gradual processes, but on the present occasion it is rapid beyond belief, the destruction and capture of men coming like a lightning stroke, leaving the staff officers, whose station is from five to fifteen miles behind the firing line, with no hopes of repairing the initial mischief, and they simply fled. The astounding quantity of booty of every kind is likewise evidence of this."

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women.—The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Parlee's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs and restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety, because their action, while effective, is mild and soothing.

Major Priestly, R. A. M. C., whose report on the horrors of the Wittenberg hospital camp, shocked the world, has received the C. M. G. The King emphasized the value of his service to the whole subject of the treatment of prisoners by Germany.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Irish Problem

Irishmen of all parties and creeds have been fighting the common enemy together with the Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans; and how can we be so bankrupt in statesmanship as not to secure for the future settlement enabling Irishmen to live in harmony within their Island, and at the same time establishing Irish national sentiment as a reconciled and satisfied aspiration making for the strength and not the weakness of the Empire? Lastly, it should be evident to every Irishman, as to every Briton, that an early solution of this problem would make a real addition to the strength of the Empire in its present hour of strain. Everybody who wants to win the war must recognize, that, whoever helps on an Irish settlement helps to win the war, and whoever hinders it hinders winning the war. And when the struggle is over, how much better able the Empire will be to make head against the problems which will then throng upon it, if the ancient sore has been healed beforehand.—London Chronicle.

The Russian government has ordered 200,000 tons of barbed wire in the United States. This order will total over twelve million dollars at present prices. Evidently the bear is in the war to stay.—Ottawa Citizen.

Mr. Bingley—Where is the bargain counter? Shopwalker—There are several, sir. What are you looking for? Mr. Bingley—I'm looking for my wife!

For Pure Goodness

and delicious, snappy flavour no other food-drink equals

POSTUM

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, it has rich color, aroma and taste, yet contains no harmful elements.

This hot table drink is ideal for children and particularly satisfying to all with whom tea or coffee disagrees.

Postum comes in two forms: The original Postum Cereal requires boiling; Instant Postum is made in the cup instantly, by adding boiling water.

For a good time at table and better health all 'round Postum tells its own story.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

An Amazing Cure For Neuralgia Magical Relief For Headache

The Most Effective Remedy Known is "Nerviline"

The reason Nerviline is infallibly a remedy for neuralgia resides in two very remarkable properties Nerviline possesses.

The first is its wonderful power of penetrating deeply into the tissue, which enables it to reach the very source of congestion.

Nerviline possesses another and not less important action—it equalizes the circulation in the painful parts, and thus affords a sure barrier to the re-

establishment of congestion. You see the relief you get from Nerviline is permanent.

It doesn't matter whether the cause is spasm or congestion, external or internal; if it is pain—equally with its curative action upon neuralgia—Nerviline will relieve and quickly cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, strains, swellings or enlarged joints, and all other muscular aches.

Nerviline is a guaranteed remedy. Get the large 50 cent family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



A Partner With Dad

Wherein a Farmer's Son Was Encouraged to Take an Interest in the Business

Yes, I like the farm and I am going to stay with it," said a young man who had just completed the short course in a Middle Western college of agriculture.

"The first property that I remember ever having owned consisted of some crippled and 'runt' chickens which had been given to me by a neighbor. I cared for them and when they were sold I had three dollars to invest in ducks. In the duck deal I also put all the pennies I had received from mother for gathering up the eggs. The next season I sold ducks and eggs to the value of \$17.85.

"I added some savings from other sources and was able to buy a grade Hereford steer for \$27.50. To pay for the keep of this fellow I grew a patch of corn and helped to replant and weed all on the place. When the steer was ready for market I sold it for sixty dollars and bought a mule colt, the pick of a bunch of twelve that father had bought. I kept the mule, broke it and worked it until it was five-year old.

"It was just about this time that the bank in which father is interested voted to issue some additional stock. I sold the mule and became a banker. With the returns on this investment, added to from some small farm produce sales, I bought another steer. When it was fattened I had left seventy-two dollars, and with this and more bank dividends I branched out in the cattle business, buying three steers this time. These were fattened with three or four earloads that father was feeding, but I paid my part. These steers brought me \$215.

"The spring after the three steers were sold father was buying mules, 'picking them up.' A very likely span of three-year-olds was bought for \$225. The steer money and some of that year's bank dividend paid the bill.

"Since that time I have bought a wagon, a good set of harness and a cultivator, making payment out of the bank stock dividends.

"In the winter of 1912-13 I bought sixteen head of black calves, which were sold next May for \$800. The money was invested in Shorthorn cows, which with their calves are now worth twice what they cost.

"Yes, I'm going back home. Father was over here during Farmers' Week, and although he has always believed in up-to-date methods he is stronger than ever for them now because of his visit. We built a silo last summer, and we have owned a manure spreader so long that it's almost worn out.

"We have 540 acres now. Father has sold me an interest in the place and we are going to be partners."—W. L. Nelson in the Country Gentleman.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

The Future of India

Men who are good enough to fight the battles of the Empire in France cannot be denied the gift of at least a great measure of autonomy in their affairs at home. But the whole atmosphere of our relations to India will certainly be found to have undergone a change as the result of the war. India has identified herself with the Empire in a manner never dreamt of hitherto; she can no more be treated as an appendage, to be dragged inertly in the wake of the living body of the Empire. Certainly she can no more be "forgotten." Anyone acquainted with the startling developments of political self-consciousness in India during these few months, among the Princes, among the soldiers in France, among their relatives and friends at home in India, will assuredly testify to the gravity of the task before us.—London Daily News.

Trade Openings in Russia

Russia is sure to require vast quantities of rails, locomotives, agricultural and mining machinery in the reconstructive era which is to follow the lean years of demolition and inanition. The 180,000,000 people do not intend to stand still, and a new light dawns already upon the darkness of medieval superstition and ignorance among the peasantry. The population must be taught to buy, and circular literature will not suffice for that education. The men who get the business will be those who go after it in person.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To Foretell Fine Weather

Many Simple Weather Signs Based Upon Scientific Facts

If you want fine weather, look for fine-weather signs. Here are some of the most reliable, for they are based upon the scientific facts. They are given in St. Nicholas:

When the sun sets in a sea of glory, that is, when the sunset sky is red, you may expect clear weather on the following day.

At night, when the moon is clear and shows clean edges, with no halo or ring of mist surrounding it, there is little danger of rain.

When the wind blows steadily from the west the weather will continue fair; it very rarely rains in the eastern States with the wind in the west.

Watch the smoke from a chimney or from your campfire—it is a good barometer. If the smoke rises high it means clear weather. The smoke will also show you from which direction the wind is blowing; so will a flag on an upright flagstaff.

A gray early morning, not a heavy, cloudy one, promises a fair day.

A heavy dew at night is seldom followed by rain the next day. Think of it this way and you will remember Wet feet, dry head.

If there are no clouds at the western horizon, you need not worry about others.

Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is reason in this. Some of them certainly have a knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and, when they make new webs the weather will be fair; if they continue spinning during a shower, it will soon clear off.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c.,

WILFRID GAGNE
Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04.

Canada's First Farmer

The first farmer settler in Canada who lived on the produce of the soil was Louis Hebert, an apothecary from Paris, who landed in Quebec in 1617 with his wife and children, and at once started to clear and cultivate the soil on what is now the site of the Cathedral of Quebec, of the Seminary and of this part of the Upper Town extending from Ste. Famille street to the Hotel Dieu. At that time that part of the city was called "Hebert's Farm." With a spade as his only tool, he worked and re-worked the soil until he was ready to receive seed. He threw in the seed from France, planted apple and rose trees, and at last, saw undulating in the breeze, the golden ears, the flowers, and fruits from his motherland. The third centenary of the landing of Louis Hebert will be commemorated in Quebec in 1917, and a Citizen's Committee has been formed to erect a monument to the first farmer of the colony.

O'Toole—Phwat's the matter that ye didn't spake to Mulligan just now? Have ye quarrelled?

O'Brien—That we have not. That's the insurance as our friendship.

O'Toole—Phwat do ye mane?

O'Brien—Sure it's this way. Mulligan an' I are that devoted to wan another that we can't bear the idea of a quarrel; an' as we are both mighty quick-tempered we've resolved not to spake to wan another at all, for fear we break the friendship.

"Did you say he lived in New York day in and day out?" "No, day in and night out!"

Sore Eyes

Grassiated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Sale of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

TWINE

We are getting in a limited supply of the
Genuine Plymouth Manilla Twine

Leave your orders with us early

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

WAIT AND SEE

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience 12 years in Alberta

will again be in

Didsbury, Friday, August 4th, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Olds on Saturday, August 5th

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Make your headquarters at my office during Exhibition time

FALL TERM

September 5 is the opening date of our Fall Term. Let us prepare you for business. If you can't pay cash you can pay when you get a position. The best investment you can make is in a practical education. Our unsurpassed equipment and our staff of experts are at your service. The Garbutt School of Calgary is not the cheapest but the best, and it pays to attend the best. Write the Principal, F. G. Garbutt today for catalogue.

Garbutt Business College

Money to Loan

ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited

Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Assignee, Etc.

220 Eighth Ave. West, -o- CALGARY

H. A. HOWARD, Manager



Many women with disfigured complexions

never seem to think that they need an occasional cleansing inside as well as outside. Yet neglect of this internal bathing shows itself in spotty, and sallow complexions—as well as in dreadful headaches and biliousness. It's because the liver becomes sluggish, and waste matter accumulates which Nature cannot remove without assistance. The best

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

remedy is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which stimulate the liver to healthy activity, remove fermentation, gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and tone the whole digestive system. Sure, safe and reliable. Take one at night and you feel bright and sunny in the morning. Get Chamberlain's today—druggists 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto



Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bullis, and daughter Jean, formerly of the Rosebud Hotel, left on Saturday last for the east. Mrs. Bullis is going to Iroquois, Ont., while Mr. Bullis will stop of at Chicago.

Work on the new elevator east of the track is rapidly taking shape and by the looks of things it should not be long before it is completed. With four elevators in town there should not be much trouble in taking care of the crops this year.

Mr. Fred Moyle has received word that one of his nephews, Dr. R. D. Moyle, who was in Germany when the war started and had a great deal of trouble getting out, now has charge of two hospitals at Deal, Eng. another nephew, Dr. H. B. Moyle, is with the British forces in Mesopotamia. This family is certainly well represented in the great work of taking care of the poor fellows who are suffering in this war, in a service that is causing world-wide wonder at its efficiency in the cause of humanity.

The Didsbur Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year
U. S. Points: \$1.50 per year
Advertising rates on application

Have you noticed the campaign in Calgary to convince people that it is to their interest to patronise their home town business interests, of course in this case it means Calgary. But just apply the same arguments to Didsbury and it will be found that it works out the same. Here is one item that they are putting forward:

What builds up a town?

First and foremost, its business interests. If a town does not have prosperous stores, prosperous banks and prosperous business in general, it is not much of a town. It is of the dead variety and farm land near it, no matter how fertile the land may be, is worth less through this very deadness. Business in a town helps keep up the VALUE OF THE LAND ADJACENT TO THE TOWN.

The best way to make your town the best town in the district is to patronize home industries. Buy of your home store.

Every dollar that you send to these cities makes your district and town that much poorer. A dollar sent out of town when the same articles can be purchased at nearly the same cost means that the dollar is lost—it is out of circulation as far as your district is concerned. The merchants in these cities do not help to support you in any of your undertakings—they will not take your butter and eggs in exchange—if you are a little short of cash they will not give you the privilege of a little credit—you buy your goods unseen, except perhaps through a gaudy catalogue, and you are often disappointed in grade or quality while in your local store you "taste and try before you buy."

There are a lot more arguments as to why you should buy at home instead of helping to make millionaires out of a few city people who have no sympathy for you in any of your undertakings, and whose only interest in you is to see how many dollars they can put into their pockets at your expense.

Yes, buy at home in your local store where you know the men you deal with.

Didsbury Horses Make Clean-Up

Mr. J. V. Berscht has returned from the east country with his fine carriage team of horses where he had been showing them at the Three Hills and Swallow fairs.

This team has won laurels for itself this year. At the Edmonton Fair they took 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes; at Red Deer they made a regular clean-up taking 5 firsts and one second, one of the first prizes being for high steppers; at Crossfield they took 3 firsts and one second; at Three Hills, 3 firsts; at Swallow, 3 firsts. Nineteen prizes in all, and all in competition with the best of their kind, especially at Edmonton where they had to go up against Winnipeg horses.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. Geo. Steen of Paynton, Sask., is visiting with his nephew Mr. Theo. Reist.

Miss A. Wood who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. (Dr.) W. G. Evans for a few weeks left for Calgary on Saturday last.

The Misses Ruth Moyle, Viola Kiteley and Ruby Weber will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Take notice that his Honor Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday, the Fourth day of October, 1916, at Ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, in the Courthouse of Didsbury, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this 20th day of July, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.

Miss Eva Sexmith and Miss Dora Acton were week end visitors at Calgary and took in the big review of troops at Sarcee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hehn and youngest son, Willard, have just arrived home from a trip to Ontario and some parts of the U. S. Mr. Hehn thinks Alberta is still good enough for him.

Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, president of the local Red Cross Society, attended the reception given to the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia at Calgary on Saturday afternoon last by the Alberta Branch of the Red Cross Society.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Stevens on Thursday, August 10th, at 2 p.m. The young ladies will provide the programme. Subject, "The World Wide Influence of the Ideal Home." Every lady cordially invited.

The men who joined the 137th regiment from this town and district are home on five days leave. These lads look fit for anything and no doubt will give a good account of themselves in the great drive. It is thought that this will be their last leave of absence before leaving for the front.

A Farewell Dance for the members of the 137th Battalion will be held in the Rugby Schoolhouse on Thursday evening, August 3rd. All members of the 137th Battalion of Didsbury and district are cordially invited to attend. Proceeds to go towards the soldiers comforts at the front. Every body welcome.

A large number of people from Didsbury took in the Banff excursion last week who report a good time. Three of our young bloods were taking advantage of the good swimming and got to the station just in time to see the tail end of the train. They made a regular Marathon sprint for it but it was no go, they had to retire in disorder and lay over till next day.

Married

A wedding of interest to a large number of Didsbury people was quietly celebrated on Thursday evening, July 27th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Dippel, who live west of town, when their daughter Louise was united in marriage to Mr. Vernon Shantz.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Amaker, Mrs. Geo. Dippel playing the wedding march. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Dick and the groom was supported by Mr. Geo. Metzgar. The bride was becomingly dressed in white silk trimmed with shadow lace and carried a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

The guests present were the immediate relatives of the families, Lincoln Shantz and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Weber.

After the ceremony a sumptuous wedding dinner was served and everybody had a good time.

The happy couple left on Friday on a short honeymoon trip. Congratulations.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

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Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

ESTRAY

Three head cattle—two-year-old cows in calf branded on right ribs; one heifer, no brand. Strayed from Sec. 10, Tp. 31, Rge. 27, W. 4. Finder please notify ALAN BOYCE, Lone Pine.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.